PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,270.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9-30 P.M. 1907.				
30th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7913
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9506
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9506
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Bythesea Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1907
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,300	Thur. 28th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 29th Nov.	7 a. m. (direct).	*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Dec., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Nov., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th November, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samson House, 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5109	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6302	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 378
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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POL ROGER

CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC

CHAMPAGNE, 1900 VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC PIANOS, AT POPULAR PRICES

EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

OF

GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
CROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

KODAK EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH, 1907.

THE DIRECTORS OF KODAK LTD., LONDON, have the honor to invite the Public of Bombay and all Amateur and Professional Photographers to an EXHIBITION from AMATEURS' KODAK NEGATIVES showing the Possibilities of AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY AND

DEMONSTRATING THE ADVANCEMENT OF KODAK PHOTOGRAPHY

IN ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE.

With a view to interesting Professional Photographers in this Exhibition, a special section will be devoted to an Exhibition of large direct Studio Portraits by AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHERS demonstrating the work of some of the best Artists of the West.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nd—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d., to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, Fort St. George, up to 2 P. M. on 12th December, 1907. For further particulars, see page 1543 of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th November, 1907.

Iron wrought scrap ... ... cwts. 880
Iron tyre ... ... cwts. 120

M. B. BICKNELL, MAJOR, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

MADRAS ARSENAL,
21ST NOV., 1907.

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF LADHABHAI EBRAHIM, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that al creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of LADHABHAI EBRAHIM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, who died at Bombay, on or about the 14th day of May, 1907, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 28th day of October last, to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rahimtulla Khalakdina, and Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoy, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the Undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 15th day of December, 1907, after which day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.—DATED THIS 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Solicitors to the said Executors.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

EAST AGRIPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, E WARD.

SCHEME NO. XXXII.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provision of Section 23 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the Improvement of certain portions of SYCHELLS and TARWADI SECTIONS of the Municipal E Ward of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area, comprised within thick red lines on the map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907), with the exception of the portions coloured yellow on the map, and bounded as follows :—

AS TO BLOCK A :—

On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No 3653.

On or towards the South (proceeding from East to West) by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3669 and 3670 respectively, a portion of Parel Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3592.

On or towards the West by a portion of G. I. P. Railway, and by properties bearing New Survey Nos, 3595 and 3596 respectively.

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No 3597, and by the portions of Parel Road and Victoria Road.

AS TO BLOCK B :—

On or towards the East (proceeding from North to South) by a portion of Delisle Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3161, portion of Haines Road, the property bearing New Survey No. 3175 and another portion of Haines Road.

On or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 3472, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3477, the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3472 and 3589 respectively, portions of Sankli Street and Ripon Road and by the property bearing New Survey No. 3555.

On or towards the west by portion of Morland Road, portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3230 & 3483 respectively, and by portion of Ripon Road.

On or towards the North by portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3194, portion of Haines Road, portion of property bearing New Survey No. 3450 and by the portion of Clerk Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 30, dated 4th November 1907) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

DATED THIS 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1907.

G. O. W. DUNN.
Chairman of the Board.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills, F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash

When you can get a Water Paint

As CHEAP, more DURAPLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR ?

WHY use Oil Paints

When you can get a Water Paint FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country ?

WHY use any other Wall Finish than

"TEMERARE."

TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of beautiful tints and White.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof, and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is CHEAP enough for the STABLE, and ARTISTIC enough for the PALACE.
TEMERARE is sold in 1-lb, 3-lbs, and 7-lbs. packets, or per cwt.

Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India :—

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from al leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME III.

WHEREAS a Notification for a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. III) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1898, 5th January, 1899, and 12th January, 1899, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the First Alteration) and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 28th January, 1904, 4th February 1904, and 11th February 1904, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration of the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act.*

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that further improvements can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have altered the said Scheme a second time for the purpose of making such further improvements.

And whereas the said Scheme as so altered for the second time involves the acquisition of as well by agreement as otherwise than by agreement of certain lands other than the lands specified in the aforesaid Statements and Schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

(1). The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered (after omitting Block No. 33 and save as hereinafter set forth) remain as sanctioned. The limits of the undermentioned portions or Blocks of the Scheme so far as the same are altered are as follows:—

BLOCK No. 4.

(a) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward D Nos. 448 and 449 ; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos.450 and 451 respectively ; properties bearing Ward D Nos.1430, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, and 1404 ; part of Vilayati Fanas Wadi Lane properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1403 (2) and 1403 (1), part of Girgaum Back Road; properties bearing Ward D. Nos.1396 (1), 1396 (3) and 1396 (2) respectively, another part of Girgaum Back Road ;
(b) On the North-east part of the same Road ;
(c) On the South (proceeding from East to West) a portion of property bearing Ward D Nos. 1336, (1 and 2) and 1337 ; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 343 (4B), 343 (4C), respectively, part of Benham Hall Lane ; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 344, 1355 (2) respectively, a part of Bhat Wady Lane ; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1393 (1), 1393 (2),1393 (3), 1387, 1386, 1382, 1381, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372 and 406 respectively ; and
(d) On the South-west and West portions of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road.

BLOCK No. B. Situate on the North side of Chunam Kiln Street :—

(a) On the West properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1898 (6), 1899 (8), 1900 (7), 1900 (14),1900 (18).
(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895 (2) respectively and a portion of a private lane.
(c) On the East a further portion of the said private lane and a portion of Chunam Kiln Street and
(d) on the South another portion of Chunam Kiln Street.

BLOCK No. 6.

(a) On the West a portion of Charni Road property bearing D Ward No. 1784 (1 & 2) ;
(b) On the North part of Khetwady Main Road properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1844, 1845 (1), 1845 (2) part of 1843 (2), 1841 & 1839 respectively ;
(c) On the East or North-east part of Khetwady Main Road and
(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos, 1821, 1600 and 1828 respectively, properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 1613 & 1619 (1 and 2) respectively ; portion of properties bearing Ward D Nos,1620, 1624 (1 & 2), 1629 part of 1637 (b) and 1781 (1 & 2) respectively.

BLOCK No. 10.

(a) On the West part of 4th Khetwady Lane;
(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1911, 1780 and 1779 respectively ;
(c) On the East or South-east part of 3rd Khetwady Lane and
(d) On the South or South-west properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1771 and 1901 respectively.

BLOCK No. 13.

(a) On the North portion of Falkland Road ;
(b) On the East by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street;
(c) On the South by portion of property bearing Ward D No. 1573 (1 & 2), properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1574 and 1703, and
(d) On the West by portion of 1st Khetwady Lane.

BLOCK No. 14.

(a) On the North by portion of Falkland Road.
(b) On the East by portion of Islampura Street.
(c) On the South by Islampura Cross Lane and property bearing Ward C No. 6719 (2) ;
(d) On the West by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street.

BLOCK Nos. 15 & 16.

(a) On the West portions of Falkland Road and Trimbak Parashram Street ;
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward No. 7879, portion of 2nd Pathan Street, properties bearing C Ward No. 7864, 7865 & 7833 respectively, portion of 1st Pathan Street and properties bearing C Ward No. 7800, 7761 and 7760 respectively;
(c) On the East portion of Northbrook Street and
(d) On the South-west portion of Falkland Road

BLOCK No. 19.

(a) On the North by properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7490 and 7411;
(b) On the East by portion of Duncan Road;
(c) On the Southproperties bearing C Ward Nos. 7400 and 477 ;
(d) On the West portion of Bhandari Street.

BLOCK No. 22.

(a) On the West a portion of Khoja Street;
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7239 and 7201 respectively ;
(c) On the East Chimna Butcher Street and
(d) On the South Duncan 1st Cross Lane.

BLOCK No. 25.

(a) On the West portion of Doctor Street;
(b) On the North properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7008 and 6896 respectively ;
(c) On the East portion of Dhabu Street and
(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK Nos. 26 and 27.

(a) On the West portion of Dhabu Street and portion of BLOCK No. 25 ;
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) portion of Dharamsi Street, Ward C No. 6853 portion of Baloo Street and another portion of Dharamsi Street;
(c) On the East portion of Parel Road and
(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK No. 28.

(a) On the West portion of Parel Road;
(b) On the North portion of Emamwada Road;
(c) On the East portion of Memon Wada Road and
(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2503,3143 portion of Cross Lane and property bearing B Ward No. 2250 respectively.

BLOCKS Nos. 29 30 and 31.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Memon Wada Road property bearing B Ward No. 2425 (1 & 2) and 2426 and another portion of Memon Wada Road.
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) part of Emamwada Road and properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3370 (2) 3371, 3873 to 3883 respectively;
(c) On the East (proceeding from North to South) properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3873 to 3883 & 3292, and portion of Tandel Street and
(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing Ward B Nos 2820 and 2706 portion of Jakaria Masjid Street properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2753 & 2609 portions of Kambekar Street and portion of new Bengalpura Street and properties bearing Ward B Nos.3263,3262 and 2416.

BLOCK No. 32.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Tandel Street portion of property bearing Ward B No. 3292 and another portion of Tandel Street;
(b) On the North property bearing Ward B No.2936;
(c) On the East portion of Nishanpada Road;

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT.—*Contd.*

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) another portion of Nishanpada Road properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2914,2918,3212 (1 & 2), 3211 (1 to 4) and 2786.

BLOCK No. 34.

(a) On the West portion of Nishanpada Road ;
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2877,3334 & 333 respectively portion of Oomerkhady Street and properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3064 (1) and (2);
(c) On the East portions of Dongri Street and Samuel Street ; and
(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3023 and 2860.

BLOCK No. 35.

(a) On the West, North and East portions of Samue and Dongri Streets and
(b) On the South property bearing B Ward No. 3055.

BLOCK No. 36.

(a) On the West portion of Dongri Street ;
(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3683, 3671 and 3814 ;
(c) On the East portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road ;
(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3806, 3807, and 3805 ; and 3655, 3656.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a Blue border line on the said Map and are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O respectively, and also two Plots distinguished by Yellow colour situated within the limits of Block No. 27 aforesaid and marked a, b, c, d, & e, f, g, h, on the Map, and also 34 plots forming portions of Public Streets and distinguished by a Neutral tint colour on the said Map and marked with the letters a, a, b, c, c, d, d (1), e, e, f, g, h, h, h, i, i, j, j, j, j, k, k l l, m, n, n, o, p, p, q, r, r, s.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE : SECY. C. M. ROSS,
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 3	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

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The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley J. Weyman.
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The Square Peg. By W. E. Norris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
Major Vigoureux. By "Q."
A. Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
A Shepherd of Kensington. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Fair Margaret. By H. Rider Haggard.
In the Queen's Service. By Dick Donovan.
The Angel of Forgiveness. By R. N. Carey.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Alice for Short. By Wm. de Morgan.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By A. Marion Crawford.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
Arizona Nights. By Stewart Ed. White.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Call of the Deep. By Frank Bullen.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
Vida. By S. R. Crockett.
The Weavers. By Gilbert Parker.
Four Men with a Van. By B. Andon.
Love the Judge. By Wymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
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A Mother's Son. By B. and C. B. Fry.
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Carette of Sark. By John Oxenham.
The Marriage Broker. By Florence Warden.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☛ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do —Samsett Street, Bombay.
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MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

WANTED, Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomie." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY,

AFTER A MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN BURMAH, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA AND CEYLON.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

25 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES 25.

A Gigantic Combination of the Brightest Stars of the Arena from the Leading English and Continental Hippodromes.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30TH,

ON THE

ESPLANADE, MAIDAN,

OPPOSITE BORI BUNDER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box 6 chairs Rs. 20 | Second Class Rs. 2
Single Box Seat „ 4 | Stall „ 1
First Class „ 3 | Gallery (Natives) As. 8

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Soldiers Half Price to Second Class and Stalls,

Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture 9-30.

Further particulars in future announcements.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., &c.,
Governor of Bombay,
and of H. E. the Commodore Sir GEORGE WARRENDER, R.N., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.
to H.M. the King.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

OPENING SATURDAY, Nov. 30th.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS SOPRANO AND MOST DISTINGUISHED OF BRITISH SINGERS.

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Supported by the Most Complete Company of Concert Artistes that has Ever Visited India, Including—

Mr. William Green, England's Foremost Tenor;
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World's Tour Under Direction of CHARLES HARRISON GIBBONS

PRICE : Reserved Chairs, Rs. 10.

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A limited number of unreserved (door sale), Rs. 5.

"THE EXCELSIOR"

CINEMATOGRAPH ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS !

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO SKATING RINK,

EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY, FROM 23RD NOVEMBER.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

Amongst which is,

A DETECTIVE'S TOUR OF THE WORLD, which is the most Successful Film shown in Europe up-to-date.

THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.

A 4TH EXHIBITION, EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs ... ... Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs ... ... „ 1 0
Second „ ... ... „ 0 8
Benches ... ... „ 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only

Special arrangement will be made for ZENANA Ladies if Notice is given to the Manager the previous day.

SKATING RINK

DAILY

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Practice Sessions.....8 to 9-30 A.M.
General Skating.....5 to 8] P.M.
Do. Do. .....9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

For LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDREN.

Fresh Stock of SOLA HATS arrived shortly and awaits inspection.

AND

a beautiful display of HATS RIBBONS and HOSIERY, etc., etc.

PROVISION 20 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A VISIT means a lot of saving.

Our prices defy COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment to "B. G." care of this Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments, Pianos from Rs. 140 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write :—Tunes and Repairers SEYMOUR, DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms :—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher for very old issues, if available.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cleaning. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 3 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co, opposite Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 15, Half-yearly Rs. 8 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-13 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

REQUIRED AT ONCE AN L. C. E., with experience in Designs and Estimate Apply with copies of certificates to CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART & PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Dhraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : If printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—A First Class experienced ENGINEER for up-country Spinning Mills. Apply personally with copies of Testimonials to Jamnadas Hom, at Shamset Street, opposite Muljee Jetha's Market, Bombay.

WANTED A PARSI.—PARTNERS with Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 for a very profitable and safe Wine trade. Box No. 1763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A few PAYING GUESTS (European).—Cool premises, near "Taj Mahal." Quiet family. Good Table. Two Bachelor friends in each bedroom with Bath-room attached, or one Bachelor in each bedroom with Bath-room. Apply early to Box No. 2,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
Antique Imperial
China Porcelain.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve, the above-mentioned Collection,

Comprising

VASES, CARAFFES, PLATES, BOWLS, Etc.

ON THE

28th & 30th November, 1907, at 2-30 p.m.

AT THE

CARPET DEPÔT,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

(at the corner of Bell Lane.)

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Mr. A. M. JACOB, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

☞ ***The articles are now on view.***

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Qneda, 4,944 tons, Captain R H Coope will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Evandale, 2,461 tons, Captain W Burges, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J Prouse, will sail to-day for Marseilles, London and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie and general and 27 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 935 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 460 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, 2,074 tons, Captain S Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Larson, Mr Messayet, Mr Cooverji Kimji, Dr Bocarro, Misses Bocarro, Master Bocarro, Mr Sassoon, Mrs Reema, Mrs Habibbs and 150 deck.

CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs G W Voeburg, Mr and Mrs John, Mrs J B Dalal, Mrs Dalal, Mr F. E Sutton, Mr C M Mitha, Mrs H C Mitha, Mrs P W Snow; For Sydney—Mr H W Wickins, and Mr C C Low; For Melbourne—Rev and Mrs J R Wood, and 2 children; For Yokohama—Mr W Farquharson; For Hongkong Mrs F J Randolph, Mr K Ida, Mr D. K. Sethna, Mr A A Rahim and Son, Mr A and Mrs Joosab and infant, and Dr M Palha; For Shanghai—Mr and Mrs G Miller and infant, and Mr B M Mugat.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator .....R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr G A Rose.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 27.

Akaroa	2311 Morgan	Graham & Co
Brazilian	2438	Bombay Cary Bros Co
City of London	3693 Black	K Nixon & Co
Caledonien	2074	Martin Maritimes & Co
Dumra	762 Hirst	M M & Co
Hoseinee	903 Jenkins	B & P S N Co
Hild	716 Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Illinda	3398 Alton	M M & Co
Kasara	504 Chappell	M M & Co
Landara	2157 Austin	M M & Co
Monsoori	1735 Hannah	B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	1963 Williams	M M & Co
Nadir	2041 Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Nowshera	1961 Maude	M M & Co
Oriental	3085 Palmer	P & O Co
President	5097 Tope	A Strands
Rehmani	1872 Storey	B & P S N Co
Shah Najam	2781 Davison	H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	H A Hassum
Shah Nasir	2155 Grant	Shah N S Co
Spithead	2922 Clucas	Bombay Co
Wistow Hall	2139 Meria	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Evandale	2469	Buyers	N F	W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Sinclair	3220	Oliver	Chittagon.	28-11	F Wair & Co
C & E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Kchi	30-11	K Nixon & Co
F Shahjehan	2566	Grant	Mauritius	29-11	Haji Hassum
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Mauritius	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Morocco		Boxhall	Hall	5-12	P Muir & Co
N Farringford	2378	Chaplin	Baltimore	30-11	R A Willis
P Werdenfels	2910	Neilson	Kchi	30-11	Glade & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Moh	Durban	2-12	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	28-11	Bo S N Co
Punani	552	Shamsudin	B Nagar	30-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Mangalore	29-11	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Merton Hall	2777	Prawse	Marseilles	28-11	K Nixon & Co
2 Oceania	4819	Naig	L'Pool	3-12	W & A G & Co
4 Westminster	3781	Drummond	L'Pool	7-12	W & A G & Co
5 Ashanti	3166	Burroughs	N F	K Nixon & Co
6 Oulna	396	MacCorkindale	Antwerp	7-12	M M & Co
7 Mexagon	3379	Hodgson	N F	M M & Co
8 Africa	2565	Balcaitch	Trieste	30-11	A L S N Co
12 Marmora	5639	Weston	London	6-12	P & O Co

M W D D

Capri	3784	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
Premier	57	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co

Offside C.

Alavi	3234	Geddie	N F	B & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga	937	Rickford	K'chi	29-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Evandale s	Burges	Bassein, Nov 27
27	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedda, Nov 13
	Caledonien s	Martin	Sydney, Nov 4
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Nov 24
	Lamoye (Tyk)		Southampton, Nov 6

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai
	Scalis s	Brown	Jeddah
	Tetsuzulu Maru s	Sato	Kobe

The following vessels obtained Clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Merton Hall, Prouse for Liverpool.
" Quoin, Cooper for Colombo.
" Kasara, Chappell for Persian Gulf.
" Caledonien, Martin for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden &c.
" Monsoori, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf.
" Werdenfels, for Hamburg Bremen and Karachi.
" City of London, for Antwerp London &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
12	Gwalior	Rangoon
15	Harlyn	Bombay
17	Kattenturm	Antwerp
20	Trantenfels	Middlesbro
21	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
23	Prome	Const
23	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
24	Rohilla	London
23	Shadwell	London

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

26	Siren	Calcutta
26	Palamcotta	Negapatam
26	Pemabola	Rangoon
28	Clan Macaulay	Const
29	Nawab	Calcutta
Dec.		
3	Nurani	Bombay
8	Kagoshima Maru	Japan
18	Umlazi	Calcutta

For date are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circussia s—26 bales wool M Jaitha; 38 bales wool, N Goculdass; 45 bales wool, E Dossa; 7 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,780 cwts cotton-seed Ralli Bros; 32 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool M Ruttensey; 7 bales wool, and 47 bales goat hair, R M Kooka; 870 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 100 cwts cushew nuts, R Jeenandas 48 bales wool, R Rampartap; 18 bales wool, M Balu; 55 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 50 bales wool, R Tufai; 18 bales wool, H Amoobuckchand; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,160 cwts bone meal, M Jamal; 1,498 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, and 8,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 200 cwts turmeric, R Jeowandas.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR NORKOPPING,

Morocco s—600 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—25 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts oilcake, num, M Jafferbhoy; 2 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 226 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESA.

Africa s—120 cwt turmeric, P Soorji and Co.

FOR SYRA.

Africa s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—5 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Londen s—3,016 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey; 112 bales cotton, D Jamsetji and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—220 cwts cashew nut, and 12 cwts cotton seed, R Jeowandas; 47 bales twist, N Carsetji and Co; 134 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 15 bales twist, A Blaschek and Co; 54 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 784 bales cotton 502 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 32 bales twist, The Bombay General Trading Co. Ld.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V, A.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

* * * * *

347 No. 2 Co,

Gun Drill and Instructions at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows:—
Thursday at 9 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Cap.
Saturday the 30th at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

* * * * *

350 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps.

351 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next the 1st proximo.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt, B, V, A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 28,

378—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 30th instant.
17 To-day. Thursday the 28th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II—"F" "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.
Friday the 29th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
" All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
379—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 6290 Vol. A. Vase,

380—Extract from Government Notification, General Department No. 6993 dated Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1907, is published for information:—
His Excellency the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 28th October 1907.

N. Moberly, Lieut.
Acting Adjt, B. V. R.

In the pockets of a boy who met with an accident, and who was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, were found a diabolo reel, numerous buttons, confectionery, four yards of string, three penknives, a metal watch, seven lead pencils, foreign stamps, two fish-hooks, and a Japanese cracker.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: 89, Apollo Street.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 26.*] [BOMBAY, *November 27.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 1/4	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	62 3/4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 11/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 1/8		1/4
Do. in New York ...	57 5/8		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		1 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·57½		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7p c.since	7th	inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 3/8		1/4
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7		1/2
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7		1/2
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5 1/8	5/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/4		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £175,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ...Improved demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Dull.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 24,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·99—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·63 —04	5·63 —04	5·66 —05	5·68 —05	5·70 —05

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5·71 —05	5·72 —06	5·72 —06	5·72 —05

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 67,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 80,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 11,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 36,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·20+20 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·84+12 — Advanced early owing to bullish crop estimates and partially declined later through bulls unloading.

Do. do. March 10·62+17

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton.—11 1/16+1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·70+17
Do. do. Jan. 10·69+19
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/4 —Apl.-May—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53½ Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Nominal —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½, Nov.-Dec.—Done —Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 5 7/8 unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 3/4d. Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Case Sov ...	Rs. 6,000	Jeddah ...	Mozafarri.	B & P S N Co.
11 Bundles Rs ...	23,000	Muscat ...	Dumra ..	Comptoir National.
3 Bundles Rs...	5,000	Muscat ...	Kasara ...	H M H Dehdashty.
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000	Bushire ...	Kasara ...	Mack Mackenzie and Co.
1 Parcel Gold Coins.	4,300	Trieste ...	Africa ...	A G H A A A Reza.
2 Bundles Rs....	2,800	Bushire ...	Kasara ...	A Shoostary.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, [27TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange:—
The Market was firm for T. T. at 1s. 3 25-32d., for Demand at 1s. 3 13-16d. to 27-32d., and for Credits 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 3-16d. There was one buyer for 3 months' sight for the mail for a small amount at 1s. 4 5-32d., but for Bills offered for delivery about January at 3 months' sight the rate is 1s. 4 11-32d. Small enquiries were made for Bank remittance, but buyers are awaiting news of Council Bill allotments. Far Eestern rates are weaker.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... ...1s. 3 3/4d. to 25/32d.
Demand Draft ... ...1s. 3 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs 170 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 149
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 199

Government Paper:—
The Market opened and closed at Rs. 95-13 for Cash and 1st settlement, and at Rs. 95-12 for 2nd settlement, having fallen a sixteenth for a short time during the day. Very little business was, however, transacted. Calcutta rates were quoted at Rs. 95-13 for cash and Rs. 95-11 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement ... ... " 95-13
2nd Settlement ... ... " 95-12

Bullion:—
The London quotations for Bar Silver are ready 26 5-8 and delivery two months' forward 27 1-16. The local market for ready was weak, opening and closing at 68 9-16, while forward delivery fell a sixteenth to 68 3-4 ex-duty. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	68	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The advance in the American markets caused local prices to harden and rates opened at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than last evening closing quotations. Exporters have not been bringing at all freely for forward delivery and only a moderate business is reported. There has been rather more enquiry for near delivery of Oomras, but sellers are not anxious to enter into business. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

A fair business was done at Colaba in ready New Crop by Shippers and Mills, and Old Crop was also in some demand by the latter. Rates were steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	375	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	367/8	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	244/5	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	226	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	218	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	219	
Fine M. G. Muttia	206	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	205	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	199/200	
Fine M. G. Bengals	195	
Fine M. G. Bengals	201	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193/9	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	Firm.		
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.	
Total Imports	8,000	"	

Future Delivery Prices:—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·70 +07	5·70 +07	5·73 +07	5·75 +07	5·76 +06

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·77 +06	5·79 +07	5·79 +07	5·79 +07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is quiet with very little doing and we quote as under:—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0	B. T.
December	"	8 5 6	R. T.
May...	"	8 9 0	R. T.

RAPESEED—
The market is rather easier and there is only a small business passing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ...	"	10 5 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed:—
The market continues steady as to prices, but there is little enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	8 2 8 0	
" " 75 p.c.	"	6 1 8 0	
Black Kutni	"	5 4 8 0	

Poppyseed:—
Little doing in Old Crop.

Ready...	Rs.	12 7 0	B. T.
New Crop April-May ...	"	11 6 0	

Castorseed:—

	Rs	3 8 8 0	

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed:—

	Rs.	2 4 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

	Rs.	5 6 0	B. T.

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS:—

	Rs.	4 6 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat:—
Rates are unchanged, with little doing. We quote:—

White Delhi, Ap.-May.	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,395
India	61
Indian Specie Bank	48

Mills:—

David	397 1/2
Kohinoor...	715
Manockji Petit	3,162 1/2

Presses:—

New Mofussil	570

Miscellaneous:—

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	50 1/2
Treacher and Co	615

Railways:—

Tapti Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	8,926	bales.
Wheat	2,862	cwts
Linseed	740	"
Rapeseed	328	"
Gingellyseed	7,605	"
Poppyseed	16	"
Groundnuts	526	"
Castorseed	836	"
Rice	4,553	"
Myrabollams	6,809	"
Cottonseed	17,420	"
Mowraseed	459	"
Gram	677	"
Joowar	nil	
Maize	5	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 3	£0 8 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 14 3	£1 16 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 8 9	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoi New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£4 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 2 6
Oorcgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Oorcgum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	Mutilated	Mutilated
Tapuldodl	£1	16s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0

TOO MANY WHITES.

A MATTER OF BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO RACES.

Trouble Now Serious.

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eye and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes the impurities out of the blood and wards against disease. There can not be too many "Reds," but if there are too many "whites," then the blood is said to be thin, the face gets pale, and the whole body is open to attacks of any kind of disease. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is one of the best known red blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is a powerful appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder, and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run down conditions, or during convalescing after illness.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealer. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines: 1 item, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—November 25, at Wexford House, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Captain J. P. Cameron, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
HERBERT—November 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Willie Herbert, Travelling Auditor, Madras Railway Company, Podanur, of a son.
ALLEN—November 24, at 4, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. P. Allen, of a daughter.
MILNE—November 21, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. S. Milne, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SAMPSON—SOUTHERN—November 23, by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Hugh Charles Sampson, Madras Agricultural Dept., son of the late Arthur Birks Sampson, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dep., to Mary, only daughter of James P. Southern, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

MEADE—November 24, at 176-1 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Maria A'Delphina, relict of the late John James Meade, aged 69 years.
MADDEN—November 24, at Alipore Thana, (Calcutta), of heart failure, Alice Ida, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Madden, Inspector, Calcutta Police.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets 6h. 0m. High water, 4-16m, 4-45a. Low water, 11-56m., 10-32a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Antonio De Souza's School, Mazagon, annual prize distribution, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 29.—P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular," with English Mails of 15th instant., due to arrive at 7 a.m. Factory Labour Commission Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets 6h. 0m., High water, 5 21m., 6-20a., Low water, 0-56a.
Saturday, November 30.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, annual communication, Freemason's Hall. Madame Albani's Concert. The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 6-28m., 7-45a.; Low water, 0-15m., 1-45a.
Sunday, December 1.—1st Sunday in Advent. Parsi Tower of Silence consecration ceremony at Deolali. Sun rises, 6h. 55m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 7-35m., 8-45a., Low water, 1-35m., 2-26a.
Monday, December 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Madame Albani's Concert. Sun rises, 6h. 55m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-35a; Low water, 2-35m., 3-4a.
Tuesday, December 3.—Madame Albani's Concert. Jost's Fans Sapply and Engineering Company, Standard Buildings, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 9-17m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-25m., 3-41a.

BANAJI ATESH-BEHRAM ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow being the 63rd anniversary of the Cowasji Banaji Atesh-Behram (Fire-temple) on the Queen's Road, a public Jashan will be performed by the Head Priest at 10-30 (S. T.). The Parsee community is cordially invited by the Trustees to the ceremony.

FORGETFUL PARE.—Mr. Cursetje Ardeshir Dady Sett, of Walkeshwar road, has reported to the Police that on the 25th instant he engaged a victoria at Tardeo and drove to the foot of Sewri road, where he discharged it. But he forgetfully left in the victoria a silver mounted Mallacca cane with the initials "R. C." engraved on it. He does not know the number of the victoria.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Kaiser," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday, the 1st December. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THEFT IN GYMKHANA CHAMBERS.—Mr. H. Amber residing in a suite of rooms on the ground floor of the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby road, reported to the Police yesterday the theft of a gold chronograph open face watch, Swiss make, valued at Rs. 140, from a locked drawer sometime between 1 p.m. on the 25th and 8 a.m. on the 26th instant. The lock was found intact, but Mr. Amber suspects his servant Ramachandra Sadhu.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl aged about four years. From the evidence it appeared that Viram Gangaram, the father of the girl, reported to the Police on Tuesday morning that the child was missing since Monday morning. A search was made in the neighbourhood and the dead body of the child was found floating in a quarry-hole off Soparibagh Road, about six yards from the hut where she was residing with her father. There were no marks of violence on her body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE.—Last night Mr. N. M. Edwards Acting Municipal Commissioner, formally opened the Balliwalla Grand Theatre at Tardeo, built by Mr. C. M. Balliwalla whose Victoria Theatrical Company performed the very popular drama "Harishchandra." Mr. Edwardes pulling the string of the drops scene said that Mr. Balliwalla had been compared to Irving, but he would like to add to it the name of such an actor manager as Beerbhom Tree. He praised his enterprise in erecting this building at a cost

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1907.

THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA.

THE report on the working of the Post Office in India, published in the current number of the *Gazette of India*, notes as one of the principal events of the year the general strike of the postmen in the Bombay General Post Office. It is briefly recorded that the strike caused some disorganisation in the delivery arrangements of the town for about a week. In dealing with the strike and making arrangements in connection with it, Mr. Stewart Wilson, Director-General of the Post Office, records the excellent work done by Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General and by Mr. W. L. Souter, then acting Commissioner of Police. The futility of a strike was demonstrated at that time and in consequence the recent attempt at another fell flat and no public inconvenience was caused. But the Post Office had to contend with other difficulties besides strikes. Plague prevailed in numerous centres and was extremely virulent in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Fortunately the men stood loyal to their duty and the difficulties were in all cases met without any serious detriment to the postal service, though it was necessary to remove several post offices from buildings infected by plague into tents and other temporary quarters. Sums of money were given in many cases to subordinates who displayed conspicuous courage in the face of exceptional risks, as also to the heirs of those who died of plague in the execution of their duty. In order to protect postal servants as far as possible, special orders were issued to the effect that all practicable measures should invariably be taken in the matter of removing post offices from infected buildings without waiting for previous sanction from higher authorities. Entry is made of the acceleration of the handling of mails between Calcutta and Bombay, and Bombay and Madras. Special arraugements were successfully carried out in connection with the Amir's camp and it seems Field Post offices were maintained throughout the year by the Post Office of India for the convenience of the British Contingent in China, while special postal arrangements had to be made in connection with the numerous Camps of Exercise in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier. There were, it seems, more interruptions than usual in the mail service during the year, caused by more or less protracted breaks on the different railways and in one case it was nearly two months before the normal route could be resumed.

When a cover or a packet goes astray it is customary to reflect on the honesty of the postal staff. But considering the enormous business transacted by the Department the percentage o offences committed by its servants is exceedingly small. The convictions in the lower Courts numbered 251 and the number of cases punished departmentally amounted to 122 in the year. These cases included 67 of misappropriation of office cash, 152 Money Order frauds, 13 Savings Bank frauds and 90 cases of theft from mails or post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed in respect of letters, parcels or other postal articles entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 42 district postmasters and twenty clerks, 51 extraneous agents in charge of small branch post offices, 156 postmen and village postmen and twenty-six runners. The defalcations only amounted to a little over half a lakh of rupees. Offences against the Post Office by persons not connected with the Department included ten cases of Money Order frauds involving a sum of Rs. 3,387 only, and four cases of fraudulent withdrawal from the Savings' Banks of under nine hundred rupees. In addition to these offences there were seventy cases of theft of Government money from the mails and post offices besides twenty-four cases of highway robbery. The total amount stolen is set down at Rs. 9,420. Of the highway robberies three cases were attended by loss of life, and the murderers are believed to be still at large. The first of these three cases occurred in the district of Ratnagiri when a runner carrying the mails between Kharepatan and Kankavli was murdered by robbers about seven miles from the latter place. The mail was recovered with the exception of a cash-bag containing three hundred rupees of which no trace could be found. In the second case a village postman of Belgaum, while on his beat, was murdered near a village about seven miles away. Cash and stamps had been removed from the bag which was found near his body next day. The third case occurred in the Zhob Valley in Baluchistan, raiders attacking a postman and his escort of two sowars of the Zhob levies while carrying mails between Miralikhel and Moghalkot. All three men were killed, but the mail bags were recovered intact. In an encounter on the mail line between Aden and Dthali, the camel sowar decamped after receiving three wounds, leaving both camel and mails in the hands of his assailants who escaped. In yet another case in the Zhob Valley, a sowar while carrying mails from Fort Sandeman to Miralikhel, was attacked near the latter place by two robbers who bound him and took away his horse and the mails. After the robbers had gone the mail sowar managed to free himself and made for Miralikhel where he reported the occurrence, but the robbers made good their escape across the border. The mail bags in this case contained a copy of "Moore's Family Medicine" which the robbers, with true oriental politeness, returned to the Political Agent.

The chapter referring to other casualties serves further to show the further little incidents attendant upon the handling of mails in India. Near Poona a postman was knocked down and killed by a train; a postman crossing the Mandori creek was drowned. A runner on the Deogarh-Barkot line in the Bamra State was killed by a tiger which returning to his stage. The man was avenged by the Chief of the State who killed the tiger, but nothing is said as to the recovery of the bags. In another case a postman fell into a well when it was dark and was drowned; a village postman in the Central Provinces was swept away by the current and drowned though his bag was saved. In another case the runner tripped over his sword which had slipped out of its scabbard. And several other employes, including an Inspector of Post Offices, were drowned. Then two cases of loss of life owing to avalanches in mountain passes are recorded. In one of these a runner was buried under an avalanche between the Zian and Goghi stages on the Gilgit line and later two runners were similarly killed on the Burzil Pass. In two other cases mail carriers were overwhelmed by avalanches. In one case the runner received severe injuries but managed to extricate himself, while in the other case the runner escaped unhurt. The numerical strength of the Post Office is given at 85,873, which includes 269 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army of whom 83 men non-commissioned officers. They dealt with 779,556,586 articles. Letters, postcards and parcels all increased in number during the year and altogether there were 2·76 postal articles per head of the population and 48·93 per head of the literate population. As in previous years the number of covers per head of the general population was highest in Bombay where it reached 5·82. An appendix to the report shows that, added to the numbers of postal articles, 21,381,497 Money Orders were issued for payment, making a total of all classes of articles of 800,938,088, an increase of over six per cent on the year, and of these over ninety-five per cent. were actually delivered. The Dead Letter Office received 7,642,026, an increase over the previous year, accounted for by the large number of private post cards which are refused owing to non-compliance with regulations and the many thousands of unaddressed letters which find their way into the Post Office, Bombay's share being forty-three every day. Savings Bank and Money Order business are also dealt with in the report which is a record of work satisfactorily performed.

SHIVAJI IN BOMBAY. We had occasion, the other day, writing about the Hindu temple of Walkeswar, to allude to the once famous "passage of purification" which existed near it at the extreme end of Malabar Hill where the fortifications are at present situated. We gave Moor's description of it from which it appears that Shivaji came to this sacred spot once in disguise in order to perform this ceremony of purification by passing through this narrow passage in the rocks and be regenerated. There is nothing unlikely in this, for Shivaji was a very staunch Hindu with a vast and astonishing faith in the various rites of his religion. Coming here to Bombay was no doubt a perilous journey for him, as he was not on the best of terms with us, and he would have been the most precious hostage in our custody if we could have been so fortunate as to secure him on this strange pilgrimage to our shores. But we know that peril was the element in which he lived and moved and had his being. Many more risky adventures are related of him about which there is no doubt whatever. He had once walked straight into the lion's den and met Aurangzeb in his Court at Delhi. When that treacherous Moghul broke faith with him, and made him, who was his guest, a close prisoner in his house, the manner of his escape from under the very paws of the lion was astoundingly bold and also perilous in the extreme. He was carried out of his confinement in a basket concealed among sweetmeats, and then made a most perilous journey of more than a thousand miles from Delhi to Poona, evading the hot pursuit of the Moghuls, then the way in which he frightened Chaista Khan, Aurangzeb's uncle who was sent to Poona to punish him, out of his wits so that he left that city precipitately, is no less bold. In disguise Shivaji mingled in a marriage procession at night, got into the house where the Moghul General had put up and attacked him in his room with a sword, cutting off some of his fingers. To a man who could perform such adventures, the coming to Bombay in disguise in order to perform a highly religious ceremony, was as nothing in the matter of the risk he was undergoing. Moreover there is another important fact to be taken into consideration in this matter. Shivaji was born in 1627, and he was nearly forty before Bombay came into our actual possession about the end of 1665. He could then have very well come to Bombay when our island was still an obscure fishing village flying the Portuguese flag. But even if he came after 1665, disguised as a pilgrim bent on his pious errand of visiting the *yoni* at Malabar Hill, we could not possibly discover him unless his own men proved faithless—a circumstance that never occurred throughout his career in his case. Therefore there is little to militate against the tradition recorded by authorities like Orme and Moor, that Shivaji came to Malabar Hill bound on the pious errand of being purified and regenerated by passing through the *yoni* at Walkeswar. It is very interesting and also pleasant to remember that the island of Bombay was once visited by the great Maratha prince, the regenerator of his race and religion in India, and that this great regenerator was himself regenerated, at least to his own satisfaction, in our island city.

Another famous Maratha chief is also, curiously enough, believed to have come to Bombay on the same errand as Shivaji, and this was the well-known Kanoji Angria, who was such a terror on the whole western coast in the first part of the eighteenth century. Grose who came to Bombay in 1750 as a Civilian in the East Indian Company's service, and published his highly interesting account first in 1757, mentions this tradition, though he says, singularly enough, nothing about Shivaji in this connection. "Here I cannot quit Malabar Hill without mentioning another particularity of it. At the very extreme point of it there is a rock on the descent to the sea, flat at top, in which there is a natural crevice that communicates with a hollow that terminates at an exterior opening towards the sea. This place is used by the Gentoos as a purification of their sins, which they say is effected by their going in at the opening, and emerging out of the crevice; which to me seemed too narrow for persons of any corpulence to squeeze through, though I have been credibly assured that several very fat persons have achieved it. However, this ceremony is of such repute in the neighbouring countries, that there is a tradition, which I do not pretend to warrant, that the famous Kanoji Angria ventured by stealth, one night, on the island, on purpose to perform this ceremony and got off undiscovered." If Kanoji Angria had been discovered by us, we are sure he would have fared very badly at our hands, for we had many a score to settle with him; he was such a wantonly cruel and bloodthirsty pirate, quite different from Shivaji. Some believe him not to have been a Maratha at all, but originally a Kafir slave, which seems likely enough from his career and character.

JAPAN AND POLITICAL ECONOMY. To say that Political Economy is one of the least studied sciences in Japan would be to state a truth and a fallacy at the same time. In the broadest sense it is true, although in the restricted sense it is false, because according to the syllabus of study, which is more or less common to the two Government Universities and the Higher Schools, Political Economy is a subject which is very keenly studied by the rising generation. Figures show that the number of students who are taking up the course in Political Economy is almost as great as is that in the Law or Medical courses. But there is a vast difference between studying something merely for the purposes of getting a smattering of knowledge so as to be able to pass an examination or to write a thesis displaying sufficient erudition to academic instructors to secure a diploma and learning what one studies with a view to making intelligent use of the acquired knowledge in the future. In the latter sense it is painfully apparent that the subject of Political Economy receives but little attention at the hands of Japanese students. It is to be hoped for the sake of the public generally that more thoroughness attends the study of law and of mathematics. Yet here again if we judge by effect and appearance we are somewhat shaken in our faith that the educational system of Japan is all that some have pictured, and we very much doubt the wisdom of entrusting to Japanese instructors so much of the work that is being done in, and is mapped out for, the schools in China. There seems much in common between the Bengali and the Japanese students. Both have a queer way of refusing to do what seems irksome or unsatisfactory and of deciding for themselves not only what they will learn but how they shall learn it. This lack of discipline, and the understanding of it in the ordinary walks of life contrasts curiously with the wonderful discipline displayed in the Army and Navy. In many ways the Japanese seem to be discarding the lessons they have learned from the West in order to get an entirely new standard for themselves. A comparison with America's tariff wall has recently been made. Japanese political economists, apparently take little heed of the vast difference between the aggregation of semi-independent States in the Federal Union, which have the fullest reciprocity between themselves so that the raw material, as well as the finished product, of anyone is admitted into all the others without being burdened with duty, or even octroi of any kind. The income which the United States receives from import duties is, in the main, obtained from a tax upon luxuries, or at least non-essentials. If that country should decide to close its gates to all the rest of the world, as Japan did in the seventeenth century, it would make no material difference to the people in their daily life, or in their material progress; almost everything that is really needful for health, comfort and even, largely, luxury is to be found somewhere within the borders of that country and for what is not obtainable substitutes are readily found. Most clearly is the lack of sound knowledge of political economics seen in the policy which governs various trades which Government is endeavouring to monopolise. The camphor monopoly is anything but a success and, according to the Japanese vernacular papers, the railways, telegraphs and telephones are also needing much improvement in the matter of control. Some of these papers even go so far as to predict a great financial panic, but they are careful not to go too closely into details and it may just be possible that Japan may, after all, find a new politically economic road to salvation.

THE Hired Transport "Assaye," with the 1st King' Dragoon Guards, and drafts, arrived in harbour last evening from Southampton which port she left on the 6th November.

THE death at Simla is reported of Mrs Tytler relict of the late General Tytler.

DR. W. FORSYTH, Port Health Officer of Calcutta has one year's extension of service.

TUESDAY, 7th January 1908, has been fixed for the Port Trustees' inspection of the Bombay Harbour and Lighthouses.

THE death of Dr. Leopold Salzer Welhd, a well-known homoeopathic practitioner, is reported from Calcutta.

THE "Englishman" names Colonel Burrard to officiate as Surveyor General vice Colonel Longe proceeding on short leave.

THE same paper understands that further reorganisation of the Military Supply Department is shortly to take place.

ON the 24th instant a ballast train parted between Hind and Thanabhawan Stations on the Sahadara-Saharanpur Light Railway and the rear portion collided with the front portion. Two coolies are reported to have been killed and three injured.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1908 are already published and maintain their reputation for excellence in style and finish, as well as general convenience. Messrs. Wheeler and Co. are the publishers' Agents in India.

MR. CHARLES BRANDER has resigned the superintendence of the Rani and the Shaliacary Rubber Estate Companies' properties in Travancore. Mr. Parker takes charge of the Sittar Estate, and Mr. Herberten of the Shaliacary Estate.

THE Motor Trials under the control of the Motor Union of Western India have been postponed from Christmas week to February 2nd and February 5th, when the trials will be held between Bombay and Kolhapur *via* Mahableshwar. Later in that month there will be a motor show and gymkhana on the Marine Lines maidan, and last year's success should be a guarantee of even greater success in February.

THE Reporter on Economic Products left Calcutta on Friday to study the nature of the trade between Nepal and British India. Before Christmas he will be occupied on the old trade route between Khatmandu and Patna, and probably after Christmas on that between Western Nepal and Oudh. The Bengal trade reports record about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of drugs and Rs. 2 lakhs worth of fruits, but no details are available of the products which contribute to these totals.

A DOCTOR in Paris was called in to treat an American visitor who was suffering from neuralgia. A cure was effected by electricity. The American expressed himself much gratified, and said that he would send the doctor his fee. Next day the post brought a cheque for £4,000. The medical man, thinking some error had been made, called at the hotel to make sure, but was met by renewed expressions of gratitude from his patient, and assurances that there had been no mistake. And as if this were not enough, a few days later the doctor received the title deeds of a house not far from the Arc de Triomphe, the value of which is put down at £40,000.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD CURZON AND RACIAL DISTURBANCES. LORD CURZON indignantly repels the charge laid against him in the columns of the "Daily News" by Mr. A. Chaudhari, a well-known Bengalee publicist, that his policy as Viceroy was to drive the wedge between Hindoos and Musalmans and again, that "the whole Curzon attitude was directed to feeding the racial fires." Lord Curzon may not have been very anxious for a close unity and comradeship between the two races. But I do not think the positive charge can be proved against him that he had himself either actively desired, or that his general policy was deliberately calculated, to provoke a split between them. Lord Curzon was not in deep sympathy with the aspirations of the educated classes. He never loved the Bengalee, with his aggressive politics and defiant attitude; and his sensitive nature winced under their vigorous, and often scurrilous, attacks. His sympathy with the masses, on the other hand, was genuine, and he did adopt some measures for promoting their well-being. But among Indians there is a general feeling that his inmost object, as disclosed in some of his secret circulars which were brought to light, was that the people should be kept politically as well as in the public service in an inferior and subordinate position, above which they must not rise. This aspect of his policy was illiberal, but it is unfair to say it tended to the feeding of racial fire. This charge has been emphasized in connection with the partition of Bengal, which he effected on the eve of his departure from India. Whatever may be his motive, it was certainly not the wicked measure that the Bengalees want to make it out to be. The outcry against it has been selfish, in the main. The Baboo did not like that the population which preponderates in Eastern Bengal should have the natural advantage of numbers. The bitter feuds which arose in the province were in consequence of the coercion and terrorism employed in the boycott agitation. No sane man can say that the hostilities were the direct and legitimate outcome of Lord Curzon's policy. His policy can not surely be arraigned for the disturbances which were created by agitators with the object of forcing its subversion by bringing it into discredit! In respect of this charge, Lord Curzon has scored over his critic.

THE SCHOOL-BOY AND THE ROD. In a speech at Yeotmal, Mr. Craddock, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has roundly condemned unscrupulous agitation. For want of better support, agitators, he said, were addressing themselves to students and school-boys and were thus able to do a great deal of mischief. All this is perfectly true. How should the mischief be dealt with? I do not hold it so very unfortunate in its immediate results, which are local disturbances, as in its permanent effect on the mind of the rising generation. It is in this latter respect, the poisoning of young minds, that it is most deplorable. A short while ago, a wiseacre in Parliament recommended that there should be no flogging of erring juveniles. Whether his motive was purely (and falsely) humanitarian, or whether it was to encourage them indirectly, his proposal was fraught with mischief. A judicious application of the birch is a cure for youthful peccadilloes at school; and if the weapon is necessary for their correction at school, it is still more indispensable for punishing the far graver public offences which they commit at the instigation of the demagogue. Supposing that flogging were prohibited, what is his alternative? Would he have the budding patriots patted on the back, and sent away with a gentle admonition, a mild remonstrance? I do not suppose he would prefer to send them to prison, instead, with the chance of becoming hardened criminals, and with the certainty of being branded for life as convicts, shut out from all honourable public career save, of course, that of the agitator. Students released from jail are hailed as hervos, and presented with medals to commemorate their ignominy, and it may be that their Parliametary friend actually prefers for them imprisonment, with the crown of martyrdom which awaits them on their return! The persons primarily responsible for the excesses of the juveniles are their parents and teachers. Without their indirect encouragement and connivance, the excesses can not be so general. It is a wonder they cannot see the immense wrong they are doing to their boys. One might have thought that men, however blinded by false patrotism, would be able to see and prevent it.

THE VIHARI CASE. The general approval with which the sentence upon Mr. Phadke, editor of the "Vihari" newspaper, has been received is another evidence of the good sense and sobriety of Bombay. It is an answer to those who say that the sentence of two years' simple imprisonment is too light a punishment for the offence of wilful and persistent sedition, that the political atmosphere of Bombay is by no means so disturbed and dangerous as that of Bengal. If the primary object of justice is that it should be deterrent, and not vindictive, it will be served by the punishment meted out to the accused. When these valiant carpet-knights, engaged in amusing their countrymen to a ringing call to arms, are brought before justice, all their valour oozes out at their fingers' ends, and they present themselves in the guise of innocent lambs, professing utter amazement at the interpretation put upon their words. The language in which they incite the people to disaffection may be perfectly plain and unmistakeable; their sentiments may breathe the rankest disloyalty and sedition; and yet they will swear by all their gods before the Court that such was not their meaning, but that they had been inspired throughout by the most benevolent intentions for the Government, as well as the people. When Phadke exhorted Indians to gird up their loins, and put down the Government even by the shedding of blood, he according to his counsel, had only adopted a harmless metaphor to tell the people to put forth their best energies and exertions, if they wished to rise to a higher position in the world! Such a plea is neither manly nor straightforward; but its worst defect, from the point of view of the accused himself, is that it can never succeed, being so palpably absurd, even with a jury whose average of intelligence is phenomenally low. It discredits and disgraces the erstwhile hero and aspirant to martyrdom without saving him. It was a proof of the desperate situation of the accused in this case that his counsel was unable to contrive a better defence. Newspapers indulge in violent language in Bengal, because they find it paying. There the circulation of a paper increases with its rancour and virulence and blood-thirstiness. The circulation of the "Vihari" had fallen off considerably, and its conductor may have tired the same game, in blind disregard of warnings, with the object of increasing its clientele. If it does not succeed so well here, as elsewhere, it speaks well for the sobriety of Bombay.

THE MURDERS AT YEZD. It is about a fortnight since a Zoroastrian was murdered in open day-light in the streets of Yezd, and so far as professions go, the Persian Government is anxious to trace the culprit and being him to justice. The Shah has been good enough to send a special commissioner to Yezd to investigate the matter on the spot. The assassin has not yet been found, and it is likely that he may never be found. A few months ago, two Parsi merchants were shot down in the same city and their murders have yet gone unavenged. Then as now, the authorities were deeply sympathetic and anxious to do justice, but the murderers are still at large. Unless their professions of sympathy are followed up by the detection and punishment of the offenders, one may be rather sceptical about their sincerity. Until the occurrence of the successive tragedies, the Irani Zoroastrians were living in peace and security. Almost all the disabilities to which they were formerly subjected have been removed through the good offices of the Society founded by their co-religionists in Bombay for ameliorating their condition. The murders stoken an outburst of fanaticism which threatens to annihilate the infidels. It is reported that the Zoroastrians of Yezd are sharing in the progressive tendencies of the times, and have, in consequence, incurred the mortal hatred of the reactionary Mullas and their followers. The population being on their side, it is not so very difficult for them to shield the criminals and defy justice,—supposing that justice in Persia is very keen about their punishment. The birth of constitutionalism in Persia has caused a disturbance and unsettlement of society. Lawlessness and rapine are increasing, and the unavenged murders at Yezd are but the visible symptoms, among many others, of the prevailing misrule.

MR. EDWARDES AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. The motion of Sir P. M. Mehta gratefully acknowledging the services rendered by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Acting Municipal Commissioner, will no doubt be heartily endorsed by the Corporation. Mr. Edwardes has proved himself exceptionally active, energetic and zealous. An acting man generally contents himself with just keeping the machinery of the administration going until the return of the permanent incumbent. He does not trouble himself with questions of policy or principle; he avoids making material changes, and deviates as little as possible from the established routine. But Mr. Edwardes was confronted by circumstances which compelled him to make drastic proposals in connection with an important Municipal Department, and his scheme for its reorganization has been so well received that it is well that the circumstances which induced it did arise. The discovery of the vile trade in bad meat was another feather in his cap. Whenever he noticed any serious irregularity, he was prompt in noticing it and firm and straightforward in dealing with it. There has been a very happy understanding between him and the Corporation, which has extended to him its cordial support in all his efforts at reform. Mr. Edwardes is also lucky in being able to submit a cheerful budget for the next year. The financial situation is so favourable that the Municipality can well afford to forego an income of three lakhs by the abolition of the town duties, as proposed by him. He also proposes to alter the incidence of water taxation so as to relieve the taxpayer to the extent of Rs. 1,17,000. With such substantial reductions, and with an increase suggested in the wages of menials, making a considerable addition to the expenditure, there will be a surplus, nevertheless, of over thirteen lakhs at the end of the next financial year. The most gratifying feature of the proposed reduction of the taxes is that there is little prospect of their being reimposed. The Commissioner observes that "with balances in hand in excess of our actual requirements, with the progressive character of our revenues, more particularly the property taxes, and with our expenditure at very nearly its maximum, I feel confident that the necessity will not arise,—and except for a specific cause outside the present financial horizon—to reimpose any of the taxes, the abolition of which I now advocate." The Commissioner is not unduly optimistic in the circumstances. The removal of the town duties, as proposed by him, is intended as a relief to the poorest consumers. The dealers in ghee, grain and firewood will, no doubt, be sensibly relieved, while the gain distributed over the vast mast of consumers will be infinitesimal, if not absolutely problematical. I am, however, willing to take the consolation of the religious preacher that as this is an act which has been inspired by pious benevolence, and as it makes for righteousness, it must bear good fruit in the end.

DION.

CLERKS AND HIGH RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the great importance of the above subject, especially at the present time when the prices of food-stuffs and practically all the necessaries of life have gone ridiculously high and there are indications of matters becoming still worse, I shall feel highly obliged if you will be kind enough to give room in your columns to this communication.

When it struck me to take your kind assistance in the matter of this small publication, I made inquiries to find out whether the subject under discussion has been brought up at all before the public ere this and was glad to find an article in your esteemed paper (in the issue of 21st Nov.) under the name of "Erodisi". In it the correspondent appeals to the powers-that-be on the Improvement Trust to use their influence to erect buildings and rent them at moderate rates and, failing the Improvement Trust, that some wealthy and generous citizens of this city should take up the matter on behalf of the middle class people such as clerks who have to suffer most from the present state of house-rents in Bombay. I would like to say that I quite endorse, and I think every clerk and for the matter of that even others cannot but endorse everything that your correspondent "Erodisi" says, as they are all plain facts, and it is a pity that apparently no one seems to have up to the present taken any notice of the article referred to by either making any further suggestion in your valued paper or by any generous persons coming forward to say they are willing to give a helping hand in this matter. However, I sincerely hope it is not the unwillingness on the part of the Improvement Trust or our wealthy citizens that has apparently kept them silent over the matter, but that it is only because the article has escaped their attention.

I do not see why the Improvement Trust should fail in helping in this cause by erecting suitable buildings, but it would be a great boon to the clerical and other middle class population of Bombay if both the Improvement Trust and our wealthy brethren (of whom there is a good number in our city) would take up the matter in hand with a view to remedying the grievance, and, failing the Improvement Trust, as "Erodisi" suggests, to do anything in the matter, it is to be hoped that our wealthy men will not lag behind in showing their generosity not only to the poor but to the class abovementioned also.—Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Peninsular," which is expected to arrive Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bowhill, Mr and Mrs C and child	Morris, Mrs
Bennett, Mr T O	Moon, Miss G
Boyd, Miss A	Priston, Rev W B
Bishop, Miss R	Rhennie, Miss
Cantley, Col and Mrs H	Swan, Mrs F H and infant
Holsworth, Mr F	Smith, Lieut C A J
King, Miss M G	Tucker, Miss
Mackenzie, W D G	Trunning, Mr H.
Morris, Dr Revd	Wyatt, Rev and Mrs W
	Week, Rev

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aann, Mr H	Kenworthy, Mr W
Arbuthnot, Major G H	Kiddle, Mr S
Barnard, Mr G G	Kilner, Dr J
Bold Capt J A	Lowe, Mr C A
Brereton, Mr R H	Lumsden, Col D M
Boyle, Mr R J	Majoribanks, Mr R H
Buck, Mr E. J	Meyer, Capt J L Mrs
Carlyon, Rev H C	Mogor, Mr P
Codrington, Major H de B	Major, Mr R B
Christon, Mr. G. W	Multer, Mr and Mrs H
Creagh, Major A H	Movie, Mr P W
Crawford, Mr H	Nutville, Major H B
Cruishank, Mr R	Oldfield, Capt G E B
Dames, Mr G M	Oldershaw, Col
Flowerden, Mr S P	Oliver, Mr A W
Forteath, Major F N H	Paine, Mr T P
Gardiner, Mr C E	Reiss, Mr H
Gray, Mr St J	Rutherford, Dr W H
Gulliford, Rev and Mrs H	Stor.ar, Mr T M
Henderson, Mr A	Smith Mr J
Hickes, Rev G E Mrs and infant	Sutherland, Mr J
Higby, Mr R G and Mrs	Shore, Mr H A
Heningway, Mr H E	Small, Mr A J
Inst, Capt W R	Stewart, Major C G
Ingram, Mr and Mrs T L	Swire, Mr S
Ingram, Miss L	Travers, Dr M M
Ingram, Mr J S	Warmander, Lady M
Jambon, Mr C L	Williams, Mr H W
John, Sir E	Williamson, Mr and Mrs R L
John, Mr A N	Wild, Mr E A
	Zonment, Mrs C G

FROM BRINDISI.

Barry, Col T P	Inverarity, Mr J D
Field, Mr J N	Trunnger, Mr L
Fryer, Lt-Col G C	Warrington, Mr W
Sevastopolo Mr N E	

FOR KARACHI.

Chadwick, Mr F J	Smith, Mr E B
	Thurman, Mr W A.

SIND COLLEGE.

Principal Resigns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 27.

Dr. M. J. Jackson, Principal, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, yesterday tendered his formal resignation of his appointment and a special meeting of the College Board is convened for Saturday to consider it.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Y NATIVE LOSSES.

nch Disaster Narrowly Avoided.

FIERCE CAVALRY CHARGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Sunday's battle with the Benisnassen tribesmen, who numbered ten thousand, was of the fiercest description.

The Spahis were compelled to charge to prevent the infantry from being surrounded.

Most of the French casualties were the result of the charge.

The French quick-firing guns worked their hardest and drove back the tribesmen, of whom 1,200 were killed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 27.

Two thousand Moors on Monday attacked a ...ch reconnaissance party numbering 300 which ... operating against the Benisnassen in the Kiss ...ion. The French retreated to Algeria with eight ...n-wounded.

It is reported that a number or hitherto loyal tribes have decided to join Benisnassen. Different places on the coast have applied for reinforcements. The situation is described as critical.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

General Recovery.

ALARMIST RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Owing to alarmist reports, an official statement has been issued in Berlin that the Emperor's cough has disappeared and he is making a general recovery.

The best progress has been somewhat hindered by a strain of the left knee sustained while shooting at Windsor, but this is also almost completely cured.

The news that the Kaiser is suffering from throat and ear trouble is devoid of foundation.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

Colonisation Policy Continued.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Prince von Bulow has introduced into the Reichstag granting a further ... pounds to continue the German ... Polish provinces by means of Germa... and by conferring the power of compulsory expropriation.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Big Order for British Designs.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Russian Government will pay Vickers Maxims £400,000 for the plans of two 20,000-ton battleships, with a speed of twenty knots, to be constructed in Russia.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Loyal Address to the Tsar.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Duma has unanimously adopted a loyal address to the Tsar.

Amendments insisting on the inclusion in the address of references to autocratic power, were rejected.

THE POPE AND INDIA.

Condemnation of Sedition.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Pope has received in audience the Archbishop of Agra and discussed with him recent events in India.

The Pope said that he hoped the seditious unrest in India would be mastered.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Necessary Budget Deficit.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Prussian Diet has opened.

The speech from the Throne announces a less favourable financial situation. A deficit is anticipated in consequence of the large increase in Railway expenditure.

THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will arrive at Biarritz on Sunday.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has started for Biarritz.

BRITISH COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Five men have been killed and eleven injured by an explosion in a colliery at Whitehaven.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Lord Battersea is dead.

[Mr. Cyril Flower was created Baron Battersea after he was Lord of the Treasury under Gladstone's last administration in 1892. He was born in 1843; married Constance, daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., in 1877. He was a Liberal and broad churchman. He was the possessor of many famous paintings: "Golden Stairs," and "Annunciation" by Burne-Jones; "Madonna and Child" by Botticelli; "Madonna and Child" by L. da Vinci, as also of Portraits by Rubens, Moroni, Bassano, Sandys, and Whistler.]

THE OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

FINANCE OR FRAUD?

Series of Important Arrests.

ALLEGED BANK FORGERIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Treasury has purchased 300,000 ounces of silver at 58·812 cents per ounce.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Telegrams from New York state that Mr. Jenkins, the President of the Jenkins Trust for which a Receiver was recently appointed, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

His two brothers, the President and Director of the Williamsburg Trust, have also been arrested.

Mr. Maxwell, formerly President of the Borough Bank, who was recently arrested for larceny and forgery, was released on bail on Monday and committed suicide yesterday.

LATER.

A telegram from New York states that a Mining Broker named Louis Straus committed suicide by swallowing cyanide as the detectives entered his residence to arrest him on a charge of forgery. It is estimated that eighteen cases of suicide in the United States are traceable to the crisis.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENT.

Tactless Official Comment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. Edward Robertson, in a speech at Dundee, referring to the Beresford-Scott incident, said the so-called feud in the Navy was due to a popular misconception of Sir John Fisher's position.

He appealed to the newspapers not to foment a schism which, if it existed, would be dangerous to the Navy.

THE MOTOR ACCIDENT TO SIR H. COLVILLE.

Coroner's Inquest.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The verdict at the inquest on Sir H. Colville found that he was riding at an excessive speed. Sir H. Rawlinson was entirely exonerated.

OUTRAGE IN WEST AFRICA.

Captain Smith Killed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Reuter's Agent at Lagos telegraphs that Captain Smith of the Garrison Artillery, while escorting the District Commissioner, was killed, and that thirty native soldiers were killed and wounded.

The outrage took place up-country on the Cross River. No details are to hand but it is supposed that the trouble is connected with compulsory road-making.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST ESTIMATES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The South Australian harvest is officially estimated at 15,782,636 bushels.

VICEROY'S TOUR THROUGH BURMA.

Visit to Gokteik Viaduct and Caves.

ARRIVAL AT LASHIO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LASHIO, NOVEMBER 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Party visited the Gokteik Viaduct and Cave yesterday afternoon. The special train reached Gokteik Station at 2 p. m. and was met by Mr. Thornton, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. A good road had been cut down to the Cave and the whole party went down to see it.

Their Excellencies and Party left the Gokteik Viaduct at 6 p. m. and arrived at Nawnpeng at 7 p. m. At this station a charming Camp of huts had been erected with the pathway leading to it from the train lighted with Chinese lanterns and lined with plantain trees. The party dined in the train and then spent the night in this Camp.

They left this at 8-30 a.m. for Lashio where they arrived at 4-30 p. m. and was there received by Mr. Thornton, Captain Percy Smith, Commandant of the Military Police, Mr. Tomkinson, Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw, and the other Civil and Military officials stationed in Lashio.

Their Excellencies and Party rode on Burmese ponies, from the Station to the Residency escorted by the Military Police. The procession along the road was most picturesque as at intervals of half a mile pandals had been erected by each of the five States of the Northen Shan States whose retainers accompanied Their Excellencies from their own pandal to the next, each man carrying a large umbrella and standards.

Their Excellencies and Party are living in the Residency and surrounding houses.

LEAKAT HOOSEIN'S APPEAL.

Question of Want of Jurisdiction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

In the High Court in the Leakat Hoosein Case Justices Rampini and Shurfuddin to-day issued a Rule to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside on the ground that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had no jurisdiction to deal with a case of disobedience to his own order, being in contravention of the provisions of Section 487 C. P. C. The Rule is fixed for hearing on the 3rd proximo.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

Major General A. A. Pearson, C. B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, accompanied by Captain W. Mitchell, Brigade Major, arrived in Madras on a tour of inspection this morning and visited the Madras Volunteer Guards Headquarters where the regiment paraded for his inspection.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE SHORTAGE OF COAL.

Mail Trains Running.

CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

MEN WAVERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The following account of the Peace Mission's deliberations at Asansol has been issued to the Press to-day:—

"Various conflicting accounts having appeared in the Press of what occurred at the meeting which we held at Asansol on the 21st and 22nd instant, we shall be obliged if you will publish the following extracts of the notes we took at the proceedings. We had arranged with the men to meet them at the Asansol Institute at 9 p.m. on the 21st instant and some hundreds collected in response to our invitation. Mr. Allen was voted to the Chair and at his invitation the representative men of the different branches of the Service proceeded to make a full statement of their grievances. We heard their complaints for about two hours after which Mr. Allen briefly addressed the meeting urging the desirability of a speedy termination of the strike in which all present appeared to agree. It was then decided to adjourn to another room where a small body of delegates appointed by the men discussed with us the practical measures to be taken to secure the object in view, it being arranged that the decision arrived at by the Sub-Committee should be submitted to the full meeting for ratification.

"The Sub-Committee was attended by about 15 delegates and after a discussion, which lasted for upwards of an hour, we made the suggestion that the men should return to duty and that the matters at issue between the Administration and the men should be submitted for the decision of the Board of Conciliation to be constituted upon lines similar to those recently adopted in England. This suggestion eventually secured the almost unanimous acceptance of the men present in spite of the determined opposition of one or two of them who demanded the immediate concession of the strikers' principal demands. Some of those present pressed for complete immunity from punishment for all connected with the strike.

"We had previously discussed this matter between ourselves and had decided that the immediate cessation of the strike being of paramount importance it would be expedient to promise an immunity in order to attain this end. We accordingly tendered our assurance that we would use our best endeavours to persuade the Administration to grant the immunity asked for to all concerned save to anyone who had been guilty of acts of violence. Not content, however, with our assurance the men pressed for a written promise from the Loco Superintendent and the General Traffic Manager who were present at Asansol, and we undertook to endeavour to procure this.

"This completed the business of the Sub-Committee, and it was then proposed that their decision should be submitted for ratification to the meeting according to the previous arrangement.

"Mr. Allen then addressed the full meeting and strongly urged upon those present the advisability of accepting the decision of the Sub-Committee. A short discussion ensued and ultimately, after a speech by Mr. McGrath (one of the prominent leaders) who strongly supported the settlement, the men, as a body, and by acclamation, signified their approval and satisfaction. Mr. Allen then put the question to the meeting, and the men again signified acceptance by acclamation.

"It will be remembered that under the arrangement come to we had yet to obtain from the Loco Superintendent and the General Traffic Manager a written assurance of immunity for the strikers and this, after some discussion, we succeeded in obtaining. Armed with this assurance we returned to the meeting accompanied by the Loco Superintendent and the General Traffic Manager. But on arrival there we were amazed to find that the men who had previously given their unqualified assent to the settlement proposed had meanwhile been induced to withdraw it, and some of them even went so far as to deny that they had ever agreed to the proposal. They were by no means unanimous in this attitude however, and of them, especially MacGregor and Holt who had accompanied us from Burdwan as delegates of the strike there, adhered to their former decision and endeavoured to persuade the others not to go back upon their word.

"A short discussion ensued during which we pointed out to the men that this change of attitude amounted to a breach of faith which could not fail to alienate from them the sympathies of the public.

Finding, however, that they were not in a mood to listen to further counsel we were reluctantly compelled to leave the meeting. We were followed by some of those who had been present at the meeting who asked us to defer our departure as they believed that the men on further consideration might yet revert to their former assent to the proposal. This we agreed to do, but after waiting some time it was evident from the conduct of the meeting that such hope was not likely to be ultimately realised. It then being close on 4 a.m. we retired."

Yours faithfully,

C. G. H. ALLEN
F. G. DUMAYNE
R. G. MONTEATH.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The London Board of Directors of the East India Railway have cabled out approving the adhesion of Mr. Dring to the Conciliation Board proposals and confirming his refusal to reinstate Engleken.

A telegram in the "Empire," from Asansol of to-day's date states that a wire from the Buxar strikers has reached that station proposing the acceptance of the Conciliation Board proposals subject to an assurance being given that no action shall be taken against the strikers. The Asansol men have wired back rejecting this suggestion and messages from Dinapore, Moghul Serai, Cawnpore, Ramparhat, Buxar and Gaya have reached them promising to support the continuation of the strike.

The same paper reports that the Asansol Sub-Divisional Magistrate has convicted Guard Sardivate under Section 121 of the Railway Act and 352 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Also that cases against two others are being heard to-day.

The Kharagpur Guards on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway met to-day to settle the reply to the Agent on the subject of the proposed conference with him.

The "Empire" states that the question of a general lock-out of strikers will have to be taken up shortly by the East India Railway Administration if the present state of things continues.

The only developments in connection with the East India Railway Strike reported since last night are that some of the Sahebganj men are negotiating to come in and that six more trains of coal have reached the docks from the coal fields, and that another has come into Howrah. This relieves all immediate anxiety regarding the coal supply here. Coal dropped three rupees per ton here yesterday, namely, to sixteen rupees, and a further reduction will no doubt now occur.

The congestion in the passenger traffic here is being gradually worked off.

Traffic is running more freely on the East India Railyway to-day. Fourteen Goods trains have come into Howrah or the Kidderpore Docks during the last twenty-four hours. Seven trains with coal to the extent of some 5,000 tons have passed Burdwan on their way towards Calcutta and arrangements are being made for pushing more from Asansol to Cawnpore. The eastward bound coal trains are being worked by Native drivers as far as Bandel where they are being taken charge of by European Drivers.

The whole of the Guards as well as Drivers at Gomoh are working. Some of the Sahebganj men have come in also; Native Driver and two at Allahabad. Elsewhere on the Line the men still stand out. Twelve trains passed through Moghul Serai to-day.

Last night's Punjab Mail from Calcutta is going forward from Allahabad to Cawnpore and yesterday the mail from Kalka is on its way eastward.

The price of coal in Calcutta has again fallen.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 27.

The Postal authorities here state that from information received trains will be running through to Howrah. The Calcutta Mails of the 25th and earlier dates were received here to-day, but great Postal confusion is existing still.

The opinion among the Railway Staff here is that unless Guard Engleken is reinstated the men wont resume work. Much sympathy is felt for Engleken.

A Cawnpore correspondent says that the Manager of Kellner's refreshment rooms there was ordered by an East India Railway Official not to supply the strikers with anything, but that on the men bringing this to the notice of the Collector and representing the injustice and hardship of the order, he promptly sent for the Manager and cancelled it as he saw no reason for maintaining such an order the men being quiet orderly and peacefully disposed.

A marriage party which was detained at Cawnpore on account of strike engaged "ticca gharries" and drove out to Bindki Road followed by other passengers in "ekkas." But some dacoits had received information about this and about two miles from Bindki awaited their arrival in ambush. They mistook the "gharries" for those of European Officials, however, and let them pass, but fell upon the "ekkas" beating the occupants and robbing them of all they possessed.

DELHI, NOVEMBER 27.

The Calcutta mails since yesterday have arrived only some eight hours late, the service being by special trains by the E. I. R. and O. R. Railway route. Lahore mails are now arriving to time.

From Tundla it is reported that Native Drivers are returning to duty at Ghaziabad and that only one individual is on strike. A Company of British Infantry was recently dispatched thither from the Meerut Garrison for reasons unknown and half the men have since been sent back.

The Agent's notices are posted here reporting that the Boards of Directors have approved of Board of the Conciliation, conditional upon the strikers' final resumption of work and approving the Agent's adherence to the decision in dismissing Guard Engelken.

The Agent warns the strikers of the forfeiture of pay involved by continued strike and promises the Company's recognition of the services of loyal workers who have not struck and their future protection. The European strikers apparently still remain firm.

GOLD CURRENCY RESERVES.

Utilization of the Yellow Metal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The following is a true statement of the position in connection with the controversy now in progress regarding the utilisation of the Gold Currency Reserves to meet the public demand for the yellow metal.

Apart from the Gold Standard Reserves which cannot be touched for any general purposes the Government of India possess some ten and a half million sterling in gold as part of the reserve maintained to guarantee the convertibility of the Currency Note circulation. Of this sum, some four million sterling is in the Treasuries in India and six and a half million sterling in the vaults of the Bank of England.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State have provided that silver must be put in to take the place of what is drawn out. In exercise of these powers, Mr. Morley has withdrawn during the past two days a million sterling from the Bank of England vaults, fifteen million rupees being simultaneously added by the Government of India to the Currency Reserves in this country.

It would be quite possible to draw more in a similar manner either in England or India to meet the present demand. The total available, however, is small, and it is so obviously desirable not to deplete it unduly that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are economising what remains by limiting the issues to any one Bank to ten thousand pounds daily.

This affords what is believed to be an ample supply to meet "bona fide" demands for local purposes, but does not leave much margin for the operations of those who desire to make money out of the difference between the statutory rupee price of gold in India and the scarcity rates that the yellow metal is now fetching in Europe and America.

The question of maintaining exchange is an entirely different one. It is true that the rupee is low at the moment, but the recognised remedy is not to deplete the Currency Reserve of Gold, but to withhold the Secretary of State Bills. This has already been done for a fortnight during which exchange has stiffened from 1/3-11/16 to 1/3-13/16 and the upward movement will no doub' continue so long as Mr. Morley abstains from drawing upon India with the Council Bills. His setting free the million sterling of gold has helped in the same direction, but his main reliance is elsewhere.

SWAMINARAYEN SAMPRADAYA.

Declared to be Vedic.

The Secretary, Mahajarishad, Benares, wiring on Tuesday from Benares gives the following version of the meeting held there:—

On Saturday 16th at a meeting of 150 Pandits, it was declared that Swaminarayen Sampradaya was Vaidic and unobjectionable to follow for Brahmans etc., referring Shikshapatre on which the occasion is based. This declaration was duly attested. In support of the reality of the declaration attestations were duly made on the Circular issued by Bharat Dharma Mahamandal. After this Sampradaya had been well discussed amongst different parties of the Pandits and a decision having been come to as stated above, a great meeting of the well-known Pandits such as has not been held for years since, was held yesterday at 4 p. m. at Rai Bisunchandra's. More than 300 Pandits were present, amongst them being Mahamahopadhya Rakhaldas, Kailaschandra Sudhakarji, Subramanya, etc. Rakhaldas Nyayaratna presided.

It was proposed by Sudhakarja Mahamahopadhyaya, and seconded by Jaidavmeshra and others and resolved:—

That the Swaminarayen Sampradaya is according to Vedic principals and unobjectionable for Brahmans etc., as previously declared and attested twice.

The resolution was unanimously passed. The President in his inaugural speech said:—

Hindu Vedic religion is divided into three functions viz., Satvic, Rajasic and Tamsic. Satvic is best; Rajas better, Tamas good. The main granth Shikshapatri proves Swaminarayen Sampradaya as best Satvic. Mahamahopadhyaya Subsakarja and Shabramanishastra and Pandit Jaydeomeshja and also Mahamahopadhyaya Kairaschandra Tarkishiromani boldly challenged their ever readiness for Shastrartha. After the usual thanksgiving ceremony the meeting dispersed.

HON'BLE MR. FINLAY AT KARACHI.

Discussion of Karachi's Needs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay, C. S. I., Member for Commerce and Industry, is now in Karachi. He was taken round the harbour by the Port Trustees on Monday and was very much interested in all the improvements proposed and in process of being carried out. His help was requested to induce Government to allow the Port Trust to raise loans for 60 years instead of 30 years and to allow the Port Trustees to borrow the sum required for the Western Channel Wharf Scheme which could not be made to pay on to-day's Port Trust revenue. It was urged that a large increase is to be looked for in the trade from the great Punjab and Sind Irrigation schemes.

The meeting with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was, at Mr. Finlay's request informal, but various subject of much interest were discussed, the chief being Port and Railway extensions, the inefficiency of the Punjab Courts, the inconvenience caused to the trade by the levy of customs duty on seeds and other produce which comes from Native States to British Indian ports for purposes of exportation, the injustice of making steamers to pay customs duty on short delivered cargo, the financial crisis at home and the value of the rupee, etc. Mr. Finlay showed himself very sympathetic and promised all the assistance that lay in his power to give.

Mr. Finlay leaves for Bombay by to-morrow's mail steamer.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows and Families.

We have received the following on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers, Messrs Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba:—

H. E. Sir G. Clarke ..... Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer ..... Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer ... & Co. ..... Rs. 25
Mr. E. P. Alf... ..... Rs. 20

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Proceedings at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. P. R. Thomas, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, examined by the Decentralisation Commission, said that the District Superintendents of Police had not sufficiently large powers to command the subordinate Police Officers in their positions ought to have.

Diwan Bahadur J. Rajaratna Moodelliar handed in a printed Memorandum containing his views upon some matters dealt with under the heads of enquiry issued by the Commission and said that there was too much interference now between the superior Officers and the Public. This was partly due to lack of linguistic knowledge on the part of European Officers and partly to the enormous increase of correspondence. Even the Natives of the country who were engaged in administrative work were now divorced from the people.

Mr. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, High Court Vakil, was next examined by the various Members of the Commission. He was in favour of the creation of Advisory Councils and believed there was not at present that personal contact between the Executive Officers and the people which was so desirable for good government.

Lately Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Iyer, retired Dewan of Travancore, submitted a written Memorandum to the Commission when he was briefly examined by the Chairman.

Mr. H. F. Gillman, I. C. S., Collector of Madura, was examined to-day by the Chairman and members of the Decentralisation Commission in regard to Advisory Councils. He was of opinion that Taluq Boards and probably District Boards could be more useful in this direction if Districts were divided into specified areas and men selected from these areas to serve on these Boards. In that case it would be possible for these men to give advice to the Collector in matters of village economy, such as viliage irrigatien. Witness considered if Taluq Boards were extended its members would be able directly to advise in matters of irrigation. There would be no harm in the same power being given to District Boards. In such cases there would be no necessity for Advisory Councils in matters such as village roads, sanitation, water-supply, distribution of seed, etc. Punchayats might be advantageously revived as an experiment. Witness did not think there would be difficulty in reviving Village Punchayats. The natural inclination of the people would be to make use of a body of that sort. He did not think the number of members appointed mattered very much, but the best men in the village should be picked.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonatha Rao was next examined, and afterwards Mr. S. Annaswamy Iyer Treasury Deputy Collector, North Arcot.

In the course of his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Moodeliar formerly Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, said:—"Corruption was rampant in the lower ranks and prevailed mostly among Revenue Inspectors and Villages Officers. He attributed this to the rigour with which special laws and rules were enforced such as Forest and Salt laws in regard to encroachments and cultivation which gave dangerous powers to the lower officers. Corruption was the greatest curse of the country and it was increasing owing to the rigorous working of restrictive laws." His remedy was the appointment of a Divisional Officer to each Taluq.

Mr. Ragoonath Rao, who was formerly Prime Minister of Maharajah Holkar in Indore State, said in the course of his evidence:—"I am a landlord myself. I am President of the District Association. The object of that Association is to represent the grievances of the people to higher authority. As such I have the means of knowing things that take place in the different quarters of my district. From complaints received our Association had to look into matters and enquire whether the murmurs had any real foundation and were not mere imaginings. We found that they were imaginings of the people but that trouble was caused to people. That induced us to ascertain whether the complaints arose from bad law or orders of Government or from the management below or from the misconstruction of orders. We found the orders of the Government of India were perfectly good; that if they were honestly enforced there would be no room for complaint. But we found enforcement of these orders not good and that the result was that agriculturists suffered immensely. Almost every day agriculturists had to spend some time for other than agricultural purposes to get out of the difficulties into which they were thrown by the enforcement of these rules. Then we had to represent the matter to the Collector who was powerless. So we applied to the Board of Revenue. There we got nothing, and when we went to Government. The Government agreed with the Board. Then we appealed to the Government of India and did not get anything there. For all that we asked the Government of India to enforce their orders and not for any privilege. Then we represented the matter to the Secretary of State and got nothing from him too. No sooner a single tree within the village is put down than it becomes part of a forest though no forest is there to be found within a distance of two miles."

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES.

Meeting in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 27.

A highly representative meeting of the Rangoon Signalling Staff was held this evening at the Central Office, Rangoon, for the purpose of considering the best means of approaching the Government of India with the object of obtaining a speedy decision of the Memorial submitted in August 1906. Also to obtain the publication of the recommendation by the Telegraph Commission. In opening the proceedings the Chairman pointed out the need that existed for guarding againt doing anything rash. After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the large offices form representative committees to hold meetings regarding their grievances and exchange their views with each other and guard against any rash action; secondly, that in continuation of the telegram of assurance received from the Director General, the Government of India be asked to give it their confirmation, chiefly on points affecting the starting pay and maximum salaries of the Signalling Establishment, and after how many years' service such maximum would be reached; thirdly that the Government of India be respectfully urged to communicate with the Secretary of State for India with a view to having made public the Report of the Telegraph Commission as in the case of other Commissions; fourthly that the Director General be asked to abolish the present system of compulsory overtime, and that arrangements be made for a regular and full division of the night watches between the hours of 22 and 5. Finally that speedy arrangements be made to strengthen the various batches in large offices so as to enable sufficient and prompt relief for meals.

The meeting was most orderly and it is confidently expected that this overworked, undermanned and inadequately paid branch of the Government Service will have their grievances redressed and their prospects improved. They have been a long suffering body whose present combined action has been finally brought about by the inordinate delay taken in the publication of the Report of the Telegraph Commission.

AFTER THE TRAIN DE LUXE.

VII.—Delhi and Meerut.

I had travelled as far as Delhi with a large party. Unfortunately at that ancient city we parted company and I was left alone in a strange world. Some people like to be alone, or profess to attribute other people's dislike to it to an evil conscience and other disagreeables. It is all a mistake, some animals are sociable; some are not. I am essentially sociable and love my fellow-creatures, and I didn't like being alone. But I arrived at an hotel in Delhi after a very dirty journey. I must have looked grimey, for the first question that greeted me was "Memsahib want hot bath?" I had it and walked out to breakfast and tried to look as if the place belonged to me and sat down at a small table by myself. At another table, also alone, I saw a gentleman who seemed inclined to recognise me. We both stared when he suddenly jumped up extending his hand and exclaimed "Can it possibly be?" And it was.

How happy I was as we sat together and chatted, and he made delightful plans to show me the sights. What a different Delhi I was going to enjoy! To be shown round by someone who loved it and all its rich store of antiquities.

Two very happy days they were. I don't want to be a guide book, but the mosaics in the Palace of Shah Jehan are magnificent. An Italian was very busily at work repairing the mosaics round the Throne when we visited it. Government was now keeping it in perfect order. At the end of my two happy days in Delhi I received a wire calling me to Meerut; also another advising me to hasten if I wished to reach Simla, as a strike had broken out on the Railway.

At Meerut I was driven to the best hotel, and shown into a large room reserved for me, in which I sat down and waited for the hamal to come and bring towels and water, make my bed, etc. However, I waited in vain. So beginning to feel very angry, I went in search of the proprietor and made great complaint. He very calmly replied that they provided furnished room and food; the rest I and my boy must look after. This being my first visit to the mofussil, I did not understand and it seemed very hard lines. However, my boy was equal to the occasion. He went to the bazaar and returned with bits of muslin for the windows, sheets, tins, glasses and so forth, and in an hour's time I was as happy and comfortable as at home.

They talk about famine here, but it puzzles me dreadfully how there can be any when all is green and bright. I walked through some charming public gardens where the loveliest roses were growing in wild profusion. It might have been June in England. The trees are glorious. As you drive along the road, you pass the loveliest gardens, crysanthemums lining the drives, green grass, creepers, shrubs, everything looking fresh and healthy. One garden certainly had a large brown patch which I was told was grass when there was rain. In Bombay we are accustomed to see our maidans looking brown, and don't think anything of it. The roads certainly show want of rain. You sink into two inches of soft white dust on either side of about a couple of yards of hard road in the centre. Meerut might certainly be called the city of bicycles. I never saw so many. Every one bykes. The distances are very great, the centre bit of road very good, the whole place as flat as a table; hence the use of the machine.

I went to the distribution of the prizes at the B. P. R. A. where I was glad to see Bombay well represented; also to meet General Sir Robert Hume who captained the Army against the Volunteers, it being his 79th birthday and 60 years since he entered the Army. He has competed at this Association since 1864, one year after it started.

Now for a calamity. I arrived at the station to continue my journey to Simla, but only to receive this astounding announcement: "Lady, it is better not to go. The strike has become very serious. You can get as far as Umballa but not on to Kalka. The Railway authorities are using motor-cars, but it is only a chance if you get a seat; for a lady travelling alone it might be very uncomfortable."

There are also wild rumours about the military being called out, and the strike spreading. So there is nothing for it but to remain on in the rooms boy and I have now made fairly comfortable.

F. P.

GENERAL E. O. F. HAMILTON

Retirement from Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

General E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B., who has commanded Secunderabad and Bolarum for three years, left by Mail train this morning for Bombay en route to England on half pay.

His Highness the Nizam placed a state carriage and six horses at the General's disposal, Mr. Melford, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Walsh, R. F. A., acting at postilions. The scene on the railway platform was imposing and touching.

Among those present at the railway station to bid the General and Mrs. Hamilton good-bye were the Resident, all the Senior Officers of the Garrison and also the following ladies—Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Brooking, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Rettie, Mrs. Benson and Miss Pendlebury, besides numerous friends. The Bands of the Manchesters and 61st Pioneers took up a position on the plattrom and played "Auld Lang Syne" to which three ringing cheers were added as the train steamed out of the station.

General Hamilton was born in 1854, commenced his service as Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment of Foot (Queen's) in 1873. He was engaged in the Afghan war and in the Burmese war of 1886-07, the Hazara Expedition, the Tochi Valley and Malakand Field Force in 1897, and the Boer War from April 1900. For his exceptionally good services he was made Brevet-Colonel and received the C. B. and Indian Medal with five bars, besides being mentioned in Despatches on numerous occasions.

During his three years command in Secunderabad he was indefatigable in the duties appertaining thereto bringing the various corps into a state of high efficiency and won all hearts from the highest to the lowest by his exceedingly courteous demeanour and strict uprightness of character, gaining a reputation which time cannot dim after having served his Sovereign and country for 34 years.

With regard to Mrs. Hamilton, her departure leaves a void in society which it will be indeed hard to fill up. By many she will be greatly missed and long remembered for her sympathetic acts, and by all as a charming hostess in Bolarum. Particularly, she won the regard of those among whom she lived for her practical kindness to sick young Subalterns separated from home and friends. Mrs. Hamilton was also very solicitous for the welfare of soldiers' wives and children and the Station Family Hospital. In losing Mrs. Hamilton many have lost their best friend.

The best wishes go with Mrs. Hamilton and the General that they may enjoy many years of happiness in the dear Homeland.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. "MAZAGON."

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Mazagon" arrived here on Monday from Karachi, under the command of Captain C. E. Hodgson, and while proceeding to the Victoria Dock on Tuesday met with a serious accident. She was being taken into dock, in charge of Mr. J. Crepper of the Bombay Pilot Service and on approaching the gate of the Victoria Dock she collided against the north wall of the Dock, the force of the impact being so great that the prow of the vessel has been bent almost double on the port side of her bows from the keel upwards to a length of about thirty feet. The whole of the front plates of her bows will, it is supposed, have to be removed in making the necessary repairs. It has so far been ascertained that she takes no water into her hold, otherwise her cargo would also suffer damage. The "Mazagon" is a steel screw steamer of 4,997 gross and 3,280 net tonnage, and was originally built for the P. and O. Company at Glasgow, by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, and that company were owners of the vessel until quite recently when she was sold to the B. I. S. N. Company. An official inquiry was held at the Port Office yesterday at noon by Commander E. J. Beaumont, Port Officer, regarding the circumstances that led to the accident, the persons present being Captain Hodgson, and other officers of the ship, and the Pilot who was in charge at the time of the accident.

The proceedings of the inquiry were held private.

The "Mazagon," has sustained a damage roughly estimated at about Rs. 40,000. The vessel has been berthed at No. 7 Victoria Dock, and after discharging the cargo, she will be moved to the dry dock for repairs.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A NEW DRAMA.

"Conscience."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

Early in December, probably during the first week of the month, we are to see at the Palace a wordless play entitled "Conscience."

Some time ago, while on a visit to Vienna, Mr. Alfred Butt saw this piece, and being impressed with the wonderful art of Severin, who remains the greatest mime of his time, he at once concluded an arrangement by which the eminent artist in question should bring the play and a company of principals to the Palace Theatre.

"Conscience" is a drama in four scences, and one gathers from the story that it belongs to the "strong" order of plays. In the opening scene, outside a cafe, the wife of a drunkard implores him to come home. His companion (Severin) roughly orders the woman away, and the carousal continues until the woman's husband staggers out and falls in a drunken sleep on a bench. Two in evening dress are homeward bound. One, a banker, robs the other, and in a struggle stabs him fatally. The murderer puts the knife into the hand of the sleeping man and rushes away. Back comes the companion of the drunkard, picks up a blood-stained handkerchief, and by the crest learns who the real murderer is. In the next scene, at the banker's office, the man who knows the secret levies blackmail, and here, it is said, Severin as the blackmailer, has the grand chance. Well paid, the man departs, and joins in the revel of a dance of the Quartier Latin sort. Here he meets the wife of the man who is lying in prison under sentence for murder. She implores him to speak out and save her husband, and in the final scene—the court-room—the truth is told, and the real murderer is arrested. His share in this play is said to constitute the greatest achievement of Severin's brilliant career.

In the production of "Conscience," about forty people will be concerned, and it is expected that the piece will play about thirty minutes.

A ONE-ACT COMEDY.

The next appearance of exceptional interest at the Palace will be that of Miss Fanny Brough, who is to be seen in a one-act comedy, to be written specially with a view to her style. I say "to be written," because so far a suitable piece has not been found, although several have been submitted and most carefully read. Here is a chance for the smart young (and old), writers of snappy stage talk. Some people will tell you that there is no market for one-act pieces. The fact is that writers of clever plays of this sort are far more scarce than the managers who want such pieces. At any rate, Mr. Butt wants one.

THE COLISEUM.

How it came to "get about" as Mr. Robey says, that Mr. Charles Wilson was to be the stage manager at the Coliseum, it is difficult to understand, since everyone who has known anything at all of the arrangements has for months been aware that Mr. Harry Crocker (late of the Lyceum and the Liverpool Olympia) held the contract for that position. A slip of the pen, no doubt, and as no one is any the worse for it there is no harm done. As for Mr. Charles Wilson (an admirable stage manager, as everyone knows), he is connected with the Productions Department of the Messrs. Stoll enterprises, and it is interesting to learn that he will produce at the Hackney Empire on Dec. 2nd a sketch entitled "The Duke of Cobham," which, we are informed, is founded upon a certain celebrated case. The chief parts are to be played by Mr. Daley Cooper as the Duke and Miss Mabel Lait as Miss Haberley, who loves him to distraction. This little piece may, if Hackney returns a favourable verdict, be brought to the Coliseum, which serves to remind us that that establishment will, weather permitting or otherwise, be re-opened at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 16th, with an entertainment consisting of fourteen turns, of which Mr. Albert Chevalier and Mr. Perci Honri (in "Concordia") will be the chief features, Mr. Chevalier will revive a number of the most popular songs of his repertory, and, perhaps, sing us one or two new ones as well. Afternoon tea will be served each day at the matinee, to which children under 12 will be admitted in the Royal circle, stalls, and boxes at half price. The evening performance will commence at eight o'clock.

PRINCIPAL BOYS.

Up to yesterday Mr. Robert Arthur had not definitely chosen a lady to play Aladdin in the pantomime of that name at the Adelphi. Originally the name of Ada Reeve was mentioned for the part, but negotiations ended unsatisfactorily, and since then various clever and popular people have been "named," including Miss Violet Lloyd, who would make a charming "boy" if she could persuade the authorities of the Tivoli to liberate her from her Christmas engagement at that house. "The fact of the matter is," said a particularly good judge of things yesterday, "it is extremely difficult to get first-class artists for any sort of

FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Labour Commission met again yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall, Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. The first witness examined was Mr. J. A. Wadia. He said that adult male labour should not be restricted.

WORKING HOURS.

He did not think 13 hours work has caused any physical deterioration. If hours are fixed then he would recommend 12½ working hours, which could only be enforced through legislation. He was in favour of adhering to the present hours for starting and stoppage of engines. In his opinion there is no appreciable employment as adults of those who are under 14 years of age. He does not recommend the creation of a class of "young persons' A register may be kept to facilitate inquiries for those under 14. Certificates of both age and physical fitness of children should be required before employment, but no certificate should be demanded on and after age of 14. Children should work in two sets, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

He is not in favour of making it obligatory to provide schools for factory children. As a rule, non-working children do not enter mills to any extent worth mentioning. Shorter hours mean smaller production, and longer hours mean greater production. With Indian workmen who are illiterate it is impossible to expect them to turn out better work if shorter hours are made compulsory. During a recent agitation they were compelled to discontinue electric light for about two months, and he found that production fell in proportion. No better work is to be expected in the near future from a workman unless free elementary education is given throughout the country, thus raising the standard of intelligence of the workmen. In spite of all the supposed disadvantges of working in a factory, it has been found from municipal records that mill-hands do not fall victims to plague so readily as out-door labourers. It has been shown that labourers working outside factories have a death-rate from plague of 60 per thousand, whilst the rate for mill-hands is given at 9. He said in conclusion, he was averse on principle to interfering with adult labour by legislation. Since India is not a self-governing country such legislation may be undertaken through outside influence, owing to clash of interests, and the compulsory levy of 3 1/2 per cent. excise duty against the wishes of the people of India and against the wishes of our Government is a case in point. But, if legislation is resorted to, and a 12 1/2 hours' working day be fixed all throughout India for all factories where steam is used, he did not think that the interest of the employers and the employed would suffer.

Cross-examined by the President, the witness said that the mill operatives were better fed than the outside labour. As regards their attendance, witness said that out of 1,726 men employed in the Crescent Mill, 680 attended regularly every day: 263 were absent one day, 286 two days, 163 three days, 102 four days, 39 five days and 255 were absent for over five days. From figures gathered in different mills with which he was convinced, he could say that nearly 15 per cent. of workmen were found loitering about the premises of the mills at all times of the day.

The President:—Are you in favour of restricting the working hours?

Witness:—I am not in favour of any restriction. The operatives have dictated 12 and 13 hours. For months they have worked for 12 hours. When the men saw that their wages had fallen, they began to grumble and wanted to work for 13 and 14 hours. The men were in a position to dictate their own terms. If they were not willing to work for longer hours and if they were compelled to do so, they would certainly strike, as they did before.

Mr Vithaldas:—Out of 13 hours how many hours were they actually working on the machine?—Eleven or eleven and a half hours.

The President:—Have you noticed any improvement in the skill of the operatives?—I don't think so.

All the other mill-owners had said that there was improvement in the skill of the operatives. Don't you subscribe to that opinion?—I am not aware of any such improvement. Perhaps long hours might have contributed to that.

Witness continuing said we are just now doing what suits us and suits our men. There is no agreement among mill-owners as to the hours of working. Our weaving trade is very good. Still we would not work for more than 13 hours, although it would be profitable to do so. The spinning business was bad, still we do not want to curtail the hours of work. We do not like to disturb our men or ourselves since we have settled down to 13 working hours a day.

The President:—Do these men save money?—I think so. They do make savings which they remit home and invest them on landed property. Every workman is anxious to possess a piece of land.

If there are men in debts, how do they happen to contract it?—By drunken habits. There is every facility given to them to indulge in drinking. It was the late Mr. Caine who once in the House of Commons said that there were 14 shops within the radius of half a mile in the vicinity of mills.

Dr. Nair:—Do you know Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy?—Yes.

He is a prominent mill-owner?—Yes.

Have you read his opinion in the "Times of India" where he states that the quantity of work deteriorated if the men worked more than 12 hours?—I do not agree with him in his opinion.

The next witness examined was Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, vice-Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association. On being examined, he said that certificates of physical fitness as well as of age should be required before children are employed on half-time. This certificate should be necessary only in the case of children, and adults should require none. He does not think it is necessary to call for fresh certificates of physical fitness in the case of half-timers, who become adults on attaining the age of 14. In practice it will not work well if certificates are enforced, since it is open to the half-timer to serve in other mills, in order to avoid obtaining a certificate.

YOUNG PERSONS.

He was not in favour of the suggestion for the creation of a class of "young persons." He believes it will not be practicable, and will only give rise to further confusion. The hours of work in a factory may be arranged, as best suits individual employers, between 5 in the morning and 8 in the evening. No factory should begin work before 5 or run on after 8.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

He does not believe there is any necessity to get our Inspectors from the United Kingdom; the men we get locally are sufficiently intelligent for all practical purposes. On principle he is against any limitation by law of the working hours of adult males. Generally the actual working hours at present are 13, but about 15 per cent. of the workmen are at all times found outside the mills thus reducing their actual working hours from 13 to 11 1/2. If twelve hours per day be enforced by law, the result would be a reduction in production, since the men will never give up their habit of resting, or loitering about the compound, thus reducing a 12 hours' day to one of 10 1/2 hours. At the same time he feels constrained to say that when workmen are compelled to work for more than 12 hours, it does tell upon their health, and they soon deteriorate. It is not necessary to have a special register of all workers under the age of 16. It is his opinion that no female should be allowed to work after 6 P. M. The employment of women at night must be prohibited.

There is no need to raise the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories. The present minimum of 9 years is quite adequate. Still, if the Commission consider it necessary, the age might be increased to 10. Before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age as well as physical fitness must be repaired. It will, however, not be necessary to insist upon a fresh certificate before a half-timer is allowed to work full-time. The certificate that he has obtained at the time of his first examination should be a sufficient guide for all future occasions. He is in favour of a law prescribing that children should only be employed in regular sets—one set for the morning and another for the afternoon.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

It is not desirable to burden the factory owners with the responsibility of providing elementary education for children working in their factories. He said this was more the duty of the Municipality and the Government than of the factory owners.

Regarding points relative to sanitation, ventilation, etc., the witness said they might be referred to a committee of experts in sanitary matters. There is no need to prescribe that all doors of working rooms should be hung so as to open readily from the inside outwards in case of fire. A sufficient number of doors is always open during work time to offer easy exits in case of any emergency. It is likewise needless to insist upon any further precautions for fencing machinery, as those already enforced by the Act are quite adequate for the purpose. It is quite essential that arrangements should be made to secure uniformity in the administration of the Factory Act throughout India, including Native States. It will certainly be preferable if full-time Medical Inspectors of Factories are appointed to assist the present Inspectors in securing the due observance of the Act.

HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

In conclusion the witness suggested to the Commission the important question of the housing of the mill-hands—a question on which the health and well-being of the employes so vitally depend. The need for this very great and the question deserves the most serious attention of everyone concerned. There is no doubt that the health of the employes suffers considerably owing to their most unhealthy surroundings and it has been proved by experience that the men keep better health when living in the vicinity of their mills than those who live in the unhealthy parts of the city.

The Commission then adjourned.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. The Committee proceeded to discuss the budget estimates for 1908-1909 prepared by the Commissioner. Dr. Dadachanji opened the debate. As regards the reduction in water charges, he said that since the year 1881, it was only last year that it was reduced, for the first time, in valuation from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. and this time the Commissioner wanted to reduce it still further to 3¼ per cent. Personally, he would wait and watch the result of this reduction. In his opinion it was too early to reduce the rate once more. He agreed with the Commissioner as regards the reduction of water charge on meter measurement from annas four to annas three per 1,000 gallons. This reduction would no doubt popularise the measurement. In reference to water-rate for trade purposes, he thought that the Commissioner must be in possession of facts and figures for the consumption of water for trade purposes and it was the duty of the advocates of the reduction of water-rate for industry to take up the challenge thrown out by the Commissioner and produce figures to disprove the Commissioner's statement. In regard to the reduction of water-rate for Railways, he could not help saying that they were affording relief to a company, which had not given facility to the Municipality in removing the cutchra. Their Health Officer had frequently complained to the company without any satisfactory result. As regards the abolition of duty on grain he did not think the poor would be benefited by the removal of a fraction of the burden. If it did relieve them, then he had nothing to say against it. It would be only the grain-dealers, who would be benefited. Last year they abolished duty on fire-wood and still its price had gone up considerably during the year. With the Commissioner's remark that their expenditure had reached the maximum figure, he did not agree as he had not taken into consideration the Police charges' adjustment which would be into force in April next.

Mr. J. A. Wadia observed that up to the year 1901 there was an entry in the books of Rs. 3,59,000 for water used for Municipal purposes. This item, in order to balance the Budget, was struck out, under the legal advice. He wondered why there should be this jugglery even under legal advice. It might be legally right but morally it was not so. It was for the simple reason that they did not wish to show a big credit side, that the item was not shown in the books. He thought that the reduction in the water tax recommended by the Commissioner was immaterial to the landlords. However, the small boon should not be depreciated. He deplored the fact that the Municipal Commissioner had failed to reduce the water-rate charged to Industry and as if to mock them he had thrown out a challenge that the promoters of industry should prove that the reduction of rate would lead to consumption of more water. Mr. Wadia could not but severely condemn the attitude of those who said that the first duty of the impolitic to stagnate the industry of bleaching and dyeing which was in its infancy. He was extremely sorry that so far the Commissioner had not only refused to give the fair concession in water-rate to the industry, but he had thrown out a challenge Municipality was to give relief to the rate-payers. Were not the mill-owners also rate-payers? They were the mill-owners who contributed largely to the prosperity of the city. The prosperity of the city depended upon the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city and to prove which the dyeing and bleaching industry must go into bancrupcy. When the time came he would propose as an amendment that the water-rate charged to industry should be reduced from annas ten to annas eight. It would not benefit him personally in the least but he fought on principle. They had no uniform rate-water tax and he would always urge for a fair and equittable treatment to all and especially to mill industry as charity always began at home (Laughter). He challenged the Corporation to show that in any city in India or for the matter of that in Great Britain, the industry was thus handicapped by any Municipality by a demand of excessive water rate? As for the abolition of grain tax he welcomed it. When salt tax was reduced it was predicted that it would not filter down to the masses; but increased consumption of salt had proved that did filter down to the masses. He would also advocate the abolition of tax on sugar and instead raise the general tax from 8 per cent. to 8 5 8 per cent. He appealed to the Corporation to increase their contribution to the Technical College from Rs. 10,000 to Rs.25,000 and intimated his intention to move an amendment to that effect when the time came.

At this stage the Committee adjourned to Tuesday at 5 10 p. m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held, in the rooms of the B. B. R. Asiatic Society, Town Hall yesterday at 8 p.m. when Col. A. S. Jaykar, I.M.S., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced:—From Calcutta—Seven Stories from the Naphat-ul-yaman; edited and translated by Lieut-Colonel D. C Phillott and Mr. R.F. Azoo. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological society of Tokyo. Vol. XXII. No. 258. From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris; Annee X. 1907. From Berlin—Zeitshrift fur Ethnologie, 1907 Heft IV. u. V. From St. Petersburg—Bulletin de Le Academie Imperial des Sciences de St Petersbourg. VI serie. No. 13. 1907, and No. 14, 1907. From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Mongeniandischen Gesellschoft, III Heft. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Vol. 11. No. 10. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Tomo IV. num. 6. From Berkley—University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. IV. No. 5 and 6 and Vol. V. No 2. From Wien—Annalen des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, Band XXI Nr. 2. From Wien—. Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band XXXVII, V Heft. From New Haven—Journal of the American Oriental Society, XXVIII Volume, First Half. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Tomo IV, num. 7.

The following paper was then read:—"The Oriental Custom of Life-Giving Charity", by Mr, Sart Chandra Mitra. M.A. B L. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhond Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	1	1	92
Total plague deaths to date	141,284		
Same date last year	4	3	85

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

NOVEMBER, 26th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	51	39	0
B	121	173	13
C	68	108	1
D	20	48	0
E	177	128	8
F & G	53	9	0
Total to date	660	3	22
Total rats killed			1,064

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE AGENCY.

Arrest of Lieut. Ullmo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, NOVEMBER 27.

London, November 17.—The arrest of Lieut. Ullmo of the French Torpedo "Carabine" at Toulon on a charge of having offered to sell the Signal Code and Cypher Key has led to the discovery of an International Espionage Agency in the South of France.

Several Civilians in Marseilles and Toulon have been arrested as a result of the discovery.

Ullmo admits having asked Germany for 950,000 francs for the plans of the Toulon Harbour, but was informed the price was too much, the plans being of secondary importance.

Ullmo attributes his down-fall to opium smoking.

Nine Russian Officers and six Civilians have been arrested in Warsaw on a charge of having been implicated in acts of espionage whereby Germany is understood to have profited.

Theft from Parcels Van.

A box containing 2,000 half sovereigns, being part of a consignment of £. 4,000, intended for shipment to Brazil, disappeared from the parcels van while being conveyed from the City to Euston Station.

Rowdy French Medicos.

Owing to a number of Medical students having pelted two Professors with eggs, the Medical Faculty of the Paris University has been closed till the end of the year.

Disappearance of McCullogh Peak.

As a result of the earthquake in the Aleutian Isles, westward of Alaska, McCullogh Peak, 3,400 feet in height, which was created on the Analaska Island by an earthquake last year, has dwindled to nothing.

A New Hydroplane.

M. Lelas, a French engineer and inventor, has constructed a hydroplane which yesterday covered a mile and a quarter on the Seine at a mean speed of thirty-eight miles an hour.

Visible Changes in Saturn.

Professor Dowell of Arzona University, telegraphs that condensations give two of the rings of the planet Saturn, the appearance of being about to fall upon the planet.

Professor Salisbury suggests that two Moons are forming in the vicinity of Saturn.

General Booth's Colonization Scheme.

General Booth announces he will shortly realise the greatest Colonisation Scheme put forward since the days of Moses. There is, he says, room in South Africa for all the Britons unemployed, and he intends to plant them there.

Decorations by the Kaiser.

The Kaiser during his visit to England decorated the Dukes of Argyll and Wellington with the Order of the Black Eagle the Earl Beauchamp with the Red Eagle and also decorated the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

After the procession left Guildhall a number of the unemployed tried to march through the City, but the police dispersed them after arresting five. Thereupon the unemployed sent a telegram to the Lord Mayor protesting against the lavish entertainment of the despotic and reactionary Kaiser while twelve millions of Britishers were on the verge of starvation.

The telegram insisted on Government's duty to provide work for all the unemployed.

Notable Divorce Case.

Captain Frederick Saunders has obtained a divorce from his wife on grounds of adultery with the Earl of Rosslyn.

The Cullinan Diamond.

King Edward directed Lord Elgin to cable the Transvaal Ministry that he has accepted the Cullinan Diamond as a token of loyalty and attachment of the people of the Transvaal to his throne and person and that he would preserve that unique jewel among the Crown heirlooms.

His Majesty was much pleased with the Transvaal Ministry's congratulations which accompanied the gift.

The Pope on Mixed Marriages.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that owing to Princes Waldemar of Denmark and Ferdinand of Bulgaria having broken their verbal marriage promises to permit their children to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, the Pope demanded a written declaration from Prince George of Greece that the offsprings of his marriage with Princess Marie Bonaparte would be educated in the Roman Catholic faith. Prince George has declined to accede to what he declared an unprecedented demand and in consequence his marriage has been solemnised according to the rites of the Greek Church.

Ray-Shell Experiments in France.

The French War Office authorities are experimenting at L'Orient with the shell that produces a ray of light as it touches ground. The object of the light is to assist an range-finding during firing operations at night.

Hotel Conflagration in Connecticut.

Careless cigarette smokers have caused the destruction by fire of Hotel Garde at Newhaven, Connecticut. Six hotel employes were killed in the conflagration and four others badly injured. Two hundred guests in the hotel were rescued with difficulty.

The Diet of Saxony.

In the Diet of Saxony on the 12th, Hettner, a National Liberal, described Newspaper reports and Parliamentary proceedings as frequently nonsensical and untrue. Thereupon all the reporters withdrew from the Press Gallery and informed the President of the Diet that until Hettner apologised in the House for his remarks, they would not resume.

Austrian Military Scandal.

Lieutenant Kahn, an Officer of the Uhlans, Austrian Cavalry Force, furiously attacked with his sword General Cainwingen, the Head of the Military Riding School at Jaroslar, Galicia, because the General, presiding over a Court of Honour, decided Kahn was unworthy to wear the Austrian uniform.

Several Officers defended the General and in the struggle one received a bad wound.

Kahn was mortally wounded.

Finsburg Railway Collision.

The Great Northern Express collided with a stationary engine at Finsbury, London, on the 11th. Thirty persons were injured, two seriously.

FOOD-POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The death at H[illegible]ly from cholera is reported of Mrs. Bernard, the wife of the Divisional Commissioner of Mra. [illegible] others—a lady and a doctor from Barrackpore, have also been attacked. Food-poisoning is suspected.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA REGATTA.

A Scratch Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 27.

An exceedingly pleasant afternoon was spent at the Royal Connaught Boat Club this afternoon when a scratch Regatta was brought off under the happiest auspices. The weather was eminently adapted to the occasion. It was cool and sunless and the beautiful grounds of the Club were scattered with seats under leafy canopies and decked with Chinese lanterns. In all directions were conjured up views of a Venetian festive scene. The river at Kirkee is about the most ideal place in India to hold a Regatta, and Poona and Kirkee combined in a position to make boat racing to carry a significance which would be absent in any other Indian station. Mr. Paris who steered this Regatta to-day did not omit to emphasise the fact in all his efforts to signalise its success. Five races were arranged by him and they provided both interesting fight and exciting finishes. A noble feature of the Regatta was the Dog Race in which five dogs swam across the river. But apart from this every element of this scratch affair approached the quality of its more ambitious sister who appears annually. The Eights had no fewer than four Blues rowing for the Poona crew. They were Messrs. Noke, Cunningham, Graham and Boyce. Two were Varsity men. Cunningham had stroked the winning boat in the Ladies' Plate at Henley and Noke was one of the four who won the Stewards' Plate at Henley. It was a great race down the stream between Poona and Kirkee boats, and if Kirkee won practially on the post by quarter of a length it was the misfortune of Poona crew who looked all the winners till the race was snatched from them amid the great excitement on the lawn where Poona and Kirkee society had foregathered in strength. The next event, the Mixed Doubles, also provided an exciting finish, Miss Mcdonna having come down strong towards the end and won by one length. But the prettiest race of the day was witnessed in the Scratch Fours. They came down almost abreast and Miss Westlake's crew just managed to win by one length. The following were the results:—

WHIFF RACE.—Half a mile.

Major Hingston	1
Mr Freuch, R.A.	2
Mr McLeod	3

Won by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

POONA vs. KIRKEE.—Half a mile.

Won by Kirkee.

The crews were:—Kirkee.—Captain Pike (bow), Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Paris, Mr. Davis, Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain Atley, Mr. Squires, Captain Boileau (stroke), Mrs. Butler (cox.)

Poona.—Mr. Mills (bow), Captains Witworth Jones, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Boyce, Captain Noke, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fanshaw, Mr. Cunningham (stroke), Miss Hums (cox.)

Poona held a length's lead all the way till practically on the post Kirkee shot in front and won by quarter of a length. Time—2min. 52⅗ecs.

DOGS' RACE.—Across the river.

Mr Richardson's foxterrier Mite	1
Mr Ling's paniel Sally	2
Mr Richardson's foxterrier Browny	3

Also swam.—Colonel Fooke's wire-haired terrier Spot; Mr. Tillard's pointer Shot

Colonel Fooke's and Mr. Tillard's dogs swam in all directions before they reached the bank. It was a great race between Mite and Sally, Mite having won by a short head. The excitement among the children over this race was wild.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS.—Quarter mile.

Mr. Arbuthnot and Miss McDonna (cox), Miss Fookes.	1
Mr. Cunningham and Miss R. Hume (cox), Miss Westlake	2
Capt. and Mrs Yeldham (cox), Mrs. Wilson	3

Also rowed.—Mr Squires and Miss Hume (cox), Mrs. Hume; Capt. and Mrs. Wright (cox), Mrs. Pemberton (bow).

Won by a length.—No time taken.

CANOE RACE.

Mr. Graham	1
Mr. Merrett	2
Mr. Burroughs	3

Also pulled.—Mr. Phillips and Mr. Lang.

Won by two lengths. No time taken.

SCRATCH FOURS.—Quarter mile.

Messrs. Noke, Graham, Cunningham, Wright (cox), Miss Westlake	1
Messrs. Richardson, Paris, Purser, Mangin (cox), Miss Finch	2
Messrs. French, Burroughs, Hingston, Binley (cox), Miss Butler	3

Also rowed.—Messrs. Evans. J. Cunningham, Carrington, Twiss (cox), Mrs. Yeldham; Messrs. Phillips, Cane, Queripel, Squires(cox), Miss Hume.

Won by a length.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Messrs. Champion and Co., quote as follows for the Viceroy's Cup:—

Fitzgrafton 3 to 1.
Realm 4½ to 1.
Boabdil 5 to 1.
Ballark 6 to 1.
Misty Morn 6 to 1.
Steinhager 8 to 1.

RACING CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 27.

Misfortunes seem to continue to pursue Mr. J. D. Scotts' stable. Recently at Dehra he had two valuable animals killed and one badly damaged within the space of three hours and now it is reported that the well-known Sawoon, the prospective favourite for the Trials and other important races at Calcutta has broken down badly at Lucknow

Realm and Steinhager, two of the Viceroy's Cup candidates who were both doing good work at Lucknow, are in the best of health and have gone on to Calcutta.

KIRKEE AUTUMN RACES.

1st Entries.

FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

PONY HURDLE PLATE.

Captain M. R. Carr's g. aus. g. The Joker.
Captain A. L. Keogh's b. aus m. Nevermind
Major Lenox-Conyngham's b. aus m. Kathleen 14-1.
Captain Tarbet's b. aus. m. Araminta
Baptain Bryant's g. aus. m. Orchid

ARAB HURDLE PLATE.

Honble. C. Annesley's br. a. h. St. Gatien, 14-1
Mr. Dobson's b a. g. The Greek
Captain W. P. L. Davies' g. a. g. Arabi

THE AUTUMN PLATE,

aptain M. R. Carr's ch. a. g. Koregaon, 14-1.
r. Syed's b. a. h. Lisbon, 14-1

THE KIRKEE STAKES.

Mr. S. M. Yussuff's ch a h Hobart, 13-1½
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Parthiv, 14-0
Mr. A. B. de Souza's g a h Namdar, 13-2½
Mr. M. H. Nicholson's b a h Faugh-o-Ballagh, 13-2
Captain Lambton's ch a g Ramah, 14
Major Lenox-Conyngham's and Captain MacSwiney's g a g Booby, 13-3½

THE ALL PONY PLATE.

Honble. C, Annesley's ch aus m Hare Bell, 14-1
Major G. A. Leslie's ch aus m Lorna, 14-1
Captain. M. R' Carr's g aus g The Joker
Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham's b aus m Kathleen
Major J. S M. Lenox-Conyngham's b aus m Dozo
Captain Bryant's g aus m. Orchid

THE NOVICE STAKES.

Honble. C. Annesley's b a g Korban, 14-1
Captain M. R Carr's ch a g Koregaon. 14-1
Mr. J. Fraser's g a g Sultan
Captain E. Heale's bl a p Black Sambo
Captain Lambton's ch a g Ramah, 14

Mr. Dobson's b a g The Greek
aptain MacSwiney's b a g Milo, 14

THE DIANA STAKES.

Mrs. Dyson's b aus m Dilemma
Mrs. Stephen's b a g Lucky Boy, 14-1
Miss Westlake's b aus g Kingfisher

SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

THE KIRKEE GRAND NATIONAL.

Captain M. R. Carr's g aus g The Joker
Captain A. L. Keogh's b aus m Nevermind
Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham's b aus m Kathleen, 14-1
Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham's b aus m Dozo
Captain Tarbet's b aus m Araminta
Captain Bryant's g aus m Orchid

THE DESERT HURDLE RACE,

Honble. C. Annesley's br a h St. Gatien, 14-1
Mr. Dobson's b a g The Greek
Captain W. P. L. Davies' g a g Arabi

THE DECEMBER PLATE.

Captain M. R. Carr's ch a g Koregaon; 14-1

THE YERROWDA STAKES.

Mr. G. K's. ch a h Parthiv 14-0
Mr. S. M. Yussuff's ch a h Hobart 13-1 1/4
Mr. A. B deSouza's g a h Namdar 13-2 1/2
Mr. M. H. Nicholson's b a h Faugh-o Ballagh 13-2
Captain Lambton's ch a g Ramah 14-0
Major Lenox-Conyngham's & MacSwiney's g a g Booby 13 3/4

THE COLONIAL PLATE.

Honble. C. Annesley's ch aus m Hare Bell 14-1
Major G. A. Leslie's ch aus m Lorna 14-1
Captain M. R. Carr's g aus g The Joker
Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham's b aus m Kathleen 14-1
Major J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham,s b aus m Dozo
Captain Bryant's g aus m Orchid

THE MAIDEN STAKES.

Honble. C. Annesley's b a g Korban 14-1
Captain M. R. Carr's ch a g Koregaon, 14-1
Mr. J Fraser's g a g Sultan
Captain Lambton's ch a g Ramah, 14
Mr. Dobson's b a g The Greek
Captain MacSwiney's b a g Milo, 14 1/2

THE GODIVA PLATE.

Mrs. Dyson's b aus m Dilemma
Mrs. Stephen's b a g Lucky Boy, 14-1
Miss Westlake's b aus g Kingfisher

NOTICE.

2nd Entries close Saturday, 30th November.

POLICE COURT.

WHAT IS PUBLIC OBSTRUCTION?

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Taylor charged one Valiji Mangalji with obstructing a public thoroughfare. Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he was unpacking a large case of goods on the footpath near his shop which is situated near the Crawford Market and that he thus obstructed the public.

Mr. Haveliwalla submitted that the obstruction was not such as to bring the case within the purview of the Police Courts. The accused found it impossible to take the big case into his shop and he was therefore obliged to break it open before removing the contents into the shop. Mr. Haveliwalla further submitted that the action of the accused did not cause obstruction to the public, but even if it caused any such inconvenience as is complained of, it was unaviodable, and where it was unaviodable and necessary to the enjoyment of one's property it should not be construed into wilful obstruction, especially if it was only temporary. It took only half an hour to remove the contents of the case into the shop. The unloading of goods from carts and the erection of hoardings for the purpose of repairing buildings and such other acts could not be taken as obstruction.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of one rupee.

ARAB SMUGGLER.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mahomed Ali Ahmed, was charged with importing foreign opium without a license.

It appears that the accused on arrival yesterday in Bombay from Bunder Abbas, per s. s. "Nerbudda," was found to have concealed eleven tolas of foreign opium under his over-coat and was passing the Green Gate at the Victoria Docks when he was searched and found to possess twelve sticks of opium weighing about 11 tolas.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to para a of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo 15 day's rigorous imprisonment.

JUVENILE THIEF.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Yacub was charged with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Ramji Daji, a lascar on board the "Shah Jehan."

It appears from evidence that the accused who was a painter on board the ship stole the watch on Sunday last from the complainant's cabin and went to sell it at Marwari's shop, where he was arrested by the Police and brought to the complainant who identified the watch as his own.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. The Magistrate taking the accused's age into consideration sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

CAUSING HURT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged Narayen Ananta and Laxmon Bapuji with causing grievous hurt to one Sabbu Nana. The evidence showed the first accused is the uncle of the second accused and they lived in the same chawl with the complainant. On Tuesday night Daibai, complainant's sister-in-law, complained of having been molested by the first accused, and the complainant thereupon remonstrated with them. The accused did not like this and struck him with a sticks. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but holding that the injuries inflicted were not deliberately caused but were the results of sudded excitement, fined them Rs. 20 each. Rs. 20 out of the amount of fine if paid, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th Nov. on 504·15 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,46,000	Rs. 1,63,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	290	327	8	625
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	24,56,400	29,17,821	79,316	57,53,537
Total for 20 weeks	26,02,400	33,82,821	83,316	60,68,537
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,696	2,28,963	1,672	3,51,331
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	454	4	697
Total to corresponding date do.	25,38,578	35,92,018	81,567	62,14,063

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 36,331
Do. to date ..... „ 1,45,526

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th Nov. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,17,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	124	4	236
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	33,09,111	53,49,719	1,36,052	87,94,882
Total for 20 weeks	34,99,111	55,69,719	1,43,052	92,11,882
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,37,250	3,39,805	6,553	4,83,608
Per mile of Ry. do.	77	192	4	272
Total to corresp. date do.	34,34,460	48,56,893	1,27,628	84,19,001

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 66,628
Increase to date..... „ 7,92,881

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 27.

The depression which was off the Coromandel Coast yesterday has crossed the coast near Madras and is now in Madras and the Deccan and has given local rain in the southern half of the Peninsula and the rainfall being heavy in its vicinity has diminished considerably in strength but appears likely to reach the Arabian Sea.

In Burma, the skies are clear or only lightly clouded; humidity is normal or in excess and the temperature higher than usual.

In the north-east of India and the Orissa, light cloud persists at most stations, the air contains the usual quantity of moisture and the temperature has risen and is in the coast districts in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are generally lightly overcast, while the air is still much drier than usual and the temperature normal.

In the North-west of India cloud is reported from a few stations in the extreme north and in Baluchistan and light cloud appeared in Rajputana and Gujerat. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal or in excess.

In the Peninsula, rain has fallen locally in the southern half of the Division and on the Central Madras Coast and adjacent districts has been heavy. The principal amounts are—Nellore 8 inches, Madras and Cuddapah 3, Kurnool 1, and Bellary ½ inch. Cloud has increased in the Western districts and the skies are now heavily overcast in the Peninsula except in the south. Humidity has increased in the interior of the south of India and in excess. It remains in defect in Bombay and the Deccan and is normal elsewhere. In the vicinity of the depression temperature has fallen and is in large defect, but elsewhere it remains normal.

Forecast. General.—Rain is probable in the southern half of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 27th November was 29·913. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab,—Skies are clear and the air is slightly drier than usual. Wind direction was calm at Sirsa, while westerly wind was blowing at Delhi. Both maximum and minimum were in slight excess of normal.

United Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded at Allahabad and the air is much drier than usual throughout the district. Wind direction was calm at Jhansi, but south-westerly or north westerly wind were blowing elsewhere, Maximum temperature was fairly normal at Jhansi and slightly high at all the other stations. The minimum was 3° cooler at Cawnpore and 3° warmer at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad

BY THE WAY.

LONDONERS WHO EAT SNAILS.

Snails are now in season—and in demand.

At those London restaurants where these exotic delicacies are served "escargots" once more find a place on the menu.

Snails are eaten largely in London, both by Continental residents and Englishmen, and there are few restaurants in the foreign quarter of the West End where they cannot be obtained. Even the Savoy and other great restaurants are prepared to serve the succulent escargot if notice be given.

"We have always had a good demand for them, especially in this district," said M. Launay the well-known charcutier, of Charing Cross-road; "but this year, although the escargot season has just begun, the demand is much greater than before. We supply not only our own customers and those to whom we send meals, but many clubs and restaurants.

"Our prices are such as the ordinary restaurants in Soho charge—1d. each for prepared snails, and about 5s. 6. a hundred for those in their natural state.

HOW THE SNAIL IS EATEN.

"We only prepare them in one way—the real Continental way. The snail is taken fram the shell; the latter is then thoroughly cleansed, the snail prepared with butter, chopped parsley, garlic or other seasoning, and put back into the shell. It is then heated in an oven and served in the shell on a large plate, like an oyster, and eaten with a fork especially shaped for the purpose."

"I cannot imagine," said a restaurant-keeper in Soho, "why English people should have such a prejudice against escargots. They are infinitely cleaner than shrimps, eels, or oysters, for the true French snail, with which we have to deal, lives solely upon the vines.

"It is certain that Londoners are becoming more and more accustomed and less averse to the eating of snails, and in Soho we have almost as many English patrons of escargots as French. We serve them in dozens—at 1s. for twelve.

Inquiries at the Savoy showed that though escargots are not included in the daily menu, they are always procurable if required.

"We have over two dozen ways of cooking them," said the manager.

GOOD NEWS FOR HUSBANDS.

A sidelight was thrown upon the dress expenditure of the modern woman by a recent case reported in the home papers, in which a husband sought to divorce his wife in the Paris courts because of her extravagance. Thirty-seven new hats had been bought by her in a single year, at an average cost of £2, and she had run up dressmakers' bills to the extent of £480 for five-and-twenty dresses.

An authority on dress in London declares that the wife was extravagant only inasmuch as her husband's means apparently did not justify the outlay. An average of £2 a hat, according to this authority, is not high by any means, and thirty-seven new hats in the course of one year was not an exorbitant order, considering the diversity of millinery required to match all dresses and allocasions. "The well-known women in smart society buy twenty hats at one single visit to a milliner, and if they are purchasing at the rates charged by one exceedingly clever woman they will find the average price not £2 but £15. Forty guinea hats are this autumn by no means uncommon, and one milliner sells absolutely nothing under £16.

"Furs cost huge sums, especially sable, seal, chinchilla, and ermine. A sable cape at £5,000 is not so magnificent a garment as to excite general comment, and a cheque for over double that amount will be asked for a coat of the fur. The merest bolero made of ermine will be regarded cheap at £50.

"No dressmaker of renown puts scissors to chinchila and ermine. A sable cape at £500 suits is only one of those simple affairs that women call 'little' frocks for morning wear. For their robes of ceremony five times that amount is considered a moderate sum to charge. For the mere loan of a Court train to be worn at one function only for a few hours a modiste, who buys and sells beutiful raiment, charges £10."

WHERE IS MAURETANIA?

In connection with the Cunard liner "Mauretania," it is interesting to recall that Mauretania was in old times the name of the most north-western part of Africa, looking right across to Gibraltar, the "Fretum Herculeum" of the Ancients. It corresponded to the present Morocco and the western portion of Algiers. Mauretania, we learn from Engineering, reached on the south to the Atlas Mountains, and was originally separated from Numidia on the east by the River Mulucha, now the Muluya, although at a later date it extended as far east as the Ampsaga. In ancient times Mauretania produced large quantities of corn and valuable timber. The sistership "Lusitania," it may be noted, takes her name from the old Roman province of the Spanish peninsula. Under the Emperor Augustus the peninsula was divided into three provinces. One of these was named Lusitania, and until quite recent times was regarded as practically identical with the present kingdom of Portugal. As a matter of fact, however, the Roman province of Lusitania lay wholly on the south side of the River Tagus. It was famous for its wines, a fact which, it may be recalled, was recognised by Tennyson in "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue." It will thus be seen, that there is appropriateness in the choice of the names of two prosperous provinces adjacent yet belonging to two different continents, and their choice is consistent with the practice of the Cunard Company of taking the names of the ships from countries famous in ancient and classical history.

LAST WORDS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The "British Medical Journal" cites, without guarantee-ing their authenticity, a few instances of the last words attributed to doctors. Nothnagel, who died alone in his room, noted his own symptoms to the last. A letter to his assistant is said to have ended as follows: "Written late on the evening of July 6, just after experiencing these severe attacks . . . died of calcification of the arteries." Traube also made observations on himself to the very end. Locock expressed a wish to be present at the postmortem examination on himself; and among Cuvier's last recorded words is a remark, as his fingers twitched involuntarily, "Charles Bell is right: 'Ce sont les nerfs de la volopte qui sont maladifs." Dyce Davidson, Professor at Aberdeen, died immediately after saying to his class, speaking of the next meeting which was never to take place, "Four o'clock on Monday, gentlemen; four o'clock."

ASTLEY COOPER AND SOME OTHERS.

Several doctors have taken their leave with a blessing to those around them. Astley Cooper's last recorded words are, "God bless you and good-bye to you all!". He had previously said to his physicians, Bright and Chambers, "God's will be done; God bless you both!" adding, "You must excuse me, but I shall take no more medicine." Benjamin Brodie was heard to mutter: "After all, God is very good." The saddest of all recorded last words are probably those of Oliver Goldsmith, who, when asked by his physician if his mind was at ease, said," No, it is not!" On the other hand, William Hunter's mind seems to have been full of bright thoughts at the moment of death, for he said: "If I could hold a pen, what a book I could write!"

MIRABEAU AND HIS DOCTOR.

"Pasteur and Darwin, though not belonging to the medical profession, are venerated by it as teachers. Darwin's last words were," I am not the least afraid to die." Pasteur was offered a cup of milk, and, being unable to swallow it, murmured," I cannot." He passed away with one hand in his wife's, the other grasping a crucifix Lastly are mentioned the last words of Mirabeau, which are said to have been addressed to a doctor. He wrote on a slip of paper which he gave to his physician, the philosopher Cabanis, the single word "Dormir." Another account, which may be an expanded version of this, is that, after begging for an anodyne, he said reproachfully to the doctor, "Were you not my physician and my friend? Did you not promise to spare me the suffering of such a death? Must I go away carrying with me the regret of having confided in you?" This, as our contemporary points out, is rather a long and rhetorical speech for a dying man.

SONG OF THE MAD LOVER.

A hundred times I kissed the lips
Of my young love and true;
Now ever her mouth the slow tide slips,
And where went down a hundred ships
Went down my kisses too.

A hundred times I called her back
With a cry full long and sore,
But the mad sea mist is on her track,
And lost is she if she dare the wrack
And win her to the shore.

So am I mocked of the joy of her,
And sport of the scar's disdain,
For nevermore shall her spirit stir
And never up from the wild water
Comes my young love again.

ETHEL TINDAL ATKINSON.

A SYNDICATE, with a nominal capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, is being formed in Sydney, says the "British Australasian," to secure the Page estate, the value of which is estimated at from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000. This estate dates back to the days of Henry VIII. When the King suppressed the monasteries, Page, who was a commoner, received Kilburn Priory. The family gradually accumulated a vast estate, including a large portion of the West End of London and Harrow. The last direct heir died in 1829, and the estate has since been held by trustees. The present claimant's name is Norris. He is an Englishman, residing in Sydney.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW LORD NUNBURNHOLME.

Lord Nunburnholme, who was, until the death of his father, Mr. C. H. W. Wilson, M. P., is a son-in-law of Lord Carrington, through his marriage six years ago with Lady Marjorie Cecilia Wynn-Carrington. He has represented West Hull in Parliament since the last general election, but has never been very prominent as a politician. He is an uncompromising Radical, and one of the few men of that political complexion to hold the D. S. O. He gained this enviable recognition together with four clasps while serving in South Africa with the C. I. V. Mounted Infanty, and this in spite of his father's opposition to the war. Incidentally it is curious to note that the late peer's patriotism triumphed over his politics, for he placed one of his ships at the disposal of the Tory Government, free of charge, in order to take the C. I. V's. safely to the Cape.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.

On his mother's side the new peer can claim descent from the Earls of Mornington, for his father married the elder daughter of Colonel W. Wellesley, and granddaughter of Dr. the Hon. G. Wellesley, Prebendary of Durham and brother to the ever famous "Iron Duke." Like his father, the new peer has been Sheriff of Hull, and is the intelligence behind the Wilson Line of American, Mediterranean, and Eastern steamers. Although only thirty-three years of age, he is a keen man of business and of striking personality. Lady Nunburnholme is a beautiful woman of most exquisite taste, and may be counted upon to grace her new title.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

The Earl of Annesley, whose son, Lord Glerawly, has been seriously injured in an affray at Cambridge, is a Crimean veteran, having narrowly escaped with his life at the battle of the Alma. Entering the Army at the age of twenty, he saw active service in the Kaffir war, when he was severely wounded. After his experiences in the Crimea, he came home to settle down, and represented Cavan in Parliament for seventeen years. The death of his brother, in 1874, sent him to the Upper House, where he sits as a representative Irish peer. At his fine seat, Castlewellan, in the heart of the Mourne Mountains, Lord Annesley has made a special study of arboriculture, and has managed to acclimatise a number of valuable foreign plants. He is also a good all-round sportsman, with a special liking for angling and yachting.

A VISCOUNT'S ILL-FORTUNE.

Viscount Glerawly, the victim of the lamentable calamity referred to,is the only son of the fifth Earl of Annesley A "melee" with a townsman, an occurrence so common in the past in both the University towns, ended in the youthful viscount losing the sight of his right eye, and in his disfigurement for life. With great magnanimity the young lord has desired that the townsman who injured him shall not be troubled by punitive proceedings. "I can see just as well with one eye as two," he said, "and it is a pity that the chap should suffer for a fault in which I was just as much to blame. The whole affair was an unfortunate accident." This is a genuine twentieth century example of "noblesse oblige." Lord Glerawly, who is the offspring of his father's first marriage, attained his majority in 1905, when Castlewellan, the family seat in County Down, rang with rejoicings. The peerage dates from the time of William Annesley, who was a younger brother of the first Viscount Valentia The Viscount was created Baron Annesley and Viscount Glerawly and his son was made an earl.

A CLERICAL ERROR.

Had it not been for the carelessness of a clerk at the College of Arms, the Viscount would have borne the title of Viscount Glenawley, after the ancient Barony of Glenawley, in the County of Fermanagh, but, in engrossing the patent of the peerage, it was written Glerawley, and, as clerical errors in patents of nobility may not be amended, it has remained Glerawly to this day. At one time the Annesleys held the Earldom of Anglesey, a peerage of so romantic a history that several novelists have utilised it for the purpose of fiction. James Annesley, the great-gandson of the first Earl of Anglesey, was deprived of his title and estates by the villainy of his uncle, who first had him kidnapped and sent to America as a slave, and afterwards attempted his assassination. This dramatic career has been used, among others, by Sir Walter Scott in "Guy Mannering," and by Charles Reade in "The Wandering Heir."

A FERRY TO PARIS.

The Channel ferry scheme, which seems to have the hearty support of both the British and the French Governments, should do much to lessen, not only the duration but also the discomfort of the journey to Paris, especially if the companies concerned make arrangements for the examination of baggage "en route." Meanwhile, some account of the personalities of the moving spirits in the scheme will be interesting. Lord Weardale is a many-sided cosmopolitan who, as the Hon. Philip Stanhope, sat in the House of Commons as an advanced Radical, and was extremely popular with all parties. Before he entered the House, he served in the Navy, and then he became a civil engineer, which no doubt accounts for his interest in the Channel ferry scheme; and he carried out various important works with Sir John Fowler. Thirty years ago he married a charming Russian lady, the Countess Tolstoy, and their hospitable house in Carlton Gardens is the centre of a particularly delightful and amusing society. They have no children, but they are extremely popular with young people, while the older members of society are able o appreciate Lord Weardale's wondrously good cook, who is an undoubted genius in his line.

A PATHETIC STORY.

Lord Weardale is a great traveller, and a touching story is told of a curious experience he had while wandering some years ago in a distant part of Syria. He has always remembered with pride his relationship to the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope, the niece of William Pitt and his own great aunt. This most interesting and delightful lady, as is well known, lived for the latter part of her life as a recluse on the slopes of Mount Lebanon. By an extraordinary coincidence Mr. Stanhope, as he then was, met in Syria the old servant who had been devotedly attached to Lady Hester, and who had been present at her death. This servant gave him a miniature set with diamonds which Lady Hester had always cherished, and Mr. Stanhope at once recognised in the miniature a portrait of Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, whom Lady Hester greatly admired.

SIR CHARLES RIVERS-WILSON.

The support of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson is of special value to the scheme because he has had working for some years a railway ferry involving a stormy passage of over eighty miles. The President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is a most interesting man, who was prepared by Eton and Balliol for a clerkship in the Treasury, and passed on to control the National Debt Office and also the finances of Egypt. He has now passed the three score years and ten, but his dark brown eyes seem as bright and his hardy frame as active as ever. He is full of anecdotes about the intersting people he has known. That extraordinary man, Bob Lowe, under whom he served at the Treasury, he once described as "the best man to be shipwrecked with on a desert isle. With Lowe," he went on, "you would never need a library, you would only have to take him down, and he would open at once at the right page and tell you everything you wanted to know! For nearly the whole of his life he has spent several hours a day in reading, and he has remembered everything he has read."

ART AND DOGS.

Sir Charles and his beautiful wife are devoted respectively to dogs and art. Lady Rivers-Wilson, who is a sister of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, has one room in her charming house in Pont Street fitted up as a studio, and there she "sculps," her work being, in the opinion of good judges, full of individuality and charm. Lady Rivers-Wilson is tall and graceful, and is popular as a hostess. As for the dogs, it is very curious that Sir Charles at first strongly objected to bulldogs, though he had a keen appreciation of other breeds. It fell out one day that a great bulldog fancier brought him a small pinkish puppy in his coat pocket, and as it was "a very little one" the gift was accepted. It made itself at home in the family, and by the time that its head had grown large, its upper lip had retreated, and its front legs had taken on the true Chippendale design, the creature had so ingratiated itself with its new owners that the old prejudice entirely vanished. Extraordinary to relate, this lady bulldog—for it was a lady—became famous matron, and her children took so many prizes that Sir Charles's kennel had a great vogue.

A MITCHAM boy who noticed a collie dog hiding something in a ditch at Figg's Marsh, and carefully covering it with earth, found thirty-three pennies hidden at the spot. The dog had been taught to take pennies to a shop and buy himself a bun. Evidently when he was not hungry he put the money by for a rainy day.

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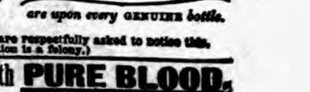

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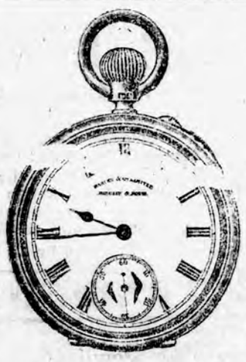

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